B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 260— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,650
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,420
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th Nov	BARALA	Basreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
6th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
7th Nov.	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
9th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports:
11th Nov.	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	209	148	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	555	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
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Telephone No 20923

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PASSAGES arranged free of charge Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

CONSIGNMENTS of every description CLEARED from Customs, and SHIPMENTS effected to all parts of the world. Special terms for regular clients.

INSURANCES of all descriptions arranged.

STORAGE economically arranged, spacious accommodation being available at a times.

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Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

DO IT

We will tell you HOW

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50/52, Churchgate St,, : : : : : BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abora	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Karachi	Quetta
Cawnpore	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Lahore City	Sargodha
Delhi	Jhang Maghiana.	Sialkot
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sim'a
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	
Gojra		
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J KHANNA.
Manager.

Akber Building.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 982.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

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Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary.
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BANKING

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

IT IS A FACT

that

There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology

But

This is every-day practical result

that

The events predicted by

The Representative

in his short stay

in Bombay

of

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.

Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.

Charges Suitable all pockets.

Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.

Consult:—
2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
Tamarind Lane, Bombay
Phone: 21228
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One HINDU for Gujarathi Accountant and English Correspondence and type-knowing, preference to Motor linesman. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay. A R2080

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing accountancy and typewriting. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2084

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. Apply with one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala. (European management). A R2071

WANTED—An efficient CARDER and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in Bombay. One with knowledge of Condensers preferred. Apply Box No. 1050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R24358.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, having eight years' experience and knowledge of mercantile accounts, seeks for SITUATION. Please write Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2086

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WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,500/- on property. For further particulars apply Box No. 1051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R2077

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN of many years' experience in Mercantile and Manufacturing line of his own is desirous of entering into any mercantile or manufacturing line which pays at least 10 per cent. monthly net profit on the capital invested. Can invest about Rupees fifty thousand or more even if necessary. Experts with full particulars of their line previous experience etc. Apply to Box No. 1056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R2087

PROFESSION.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available Letters. Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly. P. R1944

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar. P R2085

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SPARE TIME EMPLOYMENT.—Extremely easy grand money-making American novel plans (wonder money making book). Males and females both can work. Hasten. Price Re. 1/4. MAIL ORDER SUPPLIER, Dholpur. L R2073

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 135, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Exports, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed. M

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906 Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road. P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE Guarantee satisfactory material and make of your shoes at moderate prices. DAR MODERN LEATHER WORKS, Harsi. T R2053

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHA. LUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly. T R1585

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE SHARE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CASSUM AHMED AND ABDUL LATIFF AHMED IN THE BUSINESS OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, AND HOSIERY ETC., SITUATE AT KOWLOON (HONGKONG.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3347 of 1923.

REHMABAI, widow of Moosa Cassum and others. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

ABDUL LATIFF AHMED & JUSUB CASSUM. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Chamber Judge herein on the 10th day of August, 1925, offers are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the right, title and interest of estate of Cassum Ahmed and the 1st defendant Abdul Latiff Ahmed as partners in the Millinery, Drapery and Hosiery business carried on in Hongkong and Kowloon in the name of Cassum Ahmed, till about 1917 and thereafter in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed & Co., till about June, 1924 and since then at Kowloon only in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed and Co., the business at Hongkong having been closed and Transferred to Kowloon with all the outstandings and Goodwill thereof including the right to receive the sale proceeds of immoveable properties of the said partnership bearing Wellington Street Nos. 32-34-36 at Hongkong, amounting to about 86,500 Dollars (about Rupees 1,73,000) said to have been deposited with the said firm. The Purchaser will be liable to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities if any of the said businesses at Hongkong and Kowloon and will indemnify the undersigned the plaintiffs and the defendants and each of them against the same and against all costs, charges and expenses incurred by him or any of them in respect thereof.

The said business at Kowloon is now being managed by Hassam Sidick and Allarakhia Sidick, who allege to be partners in the same since 1917 or thereabouts and claim a 2/5th share between them in the same business, but the plaintiffs herein allege that they are merely managers thereof.

Offiers should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1925. Acceptance of the offers by the undersigned will be subject to confirmation by the Sitting Judge in Chambers, High Court, Bombay. On acceptance of an offer the purchaser will be liable to pay one-fourth of the purchase price. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from his attorneys Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas, Solicitors, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 3347 of 1923.
High Court, Bombay.
C24233

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. J.

Suit No. 2208 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND ... Plaintiff.

versus

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE and Another ..... Defendants.

To,

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE.
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court of Bombay has fixed a Meeting on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th November, 1925, at 11-40 a.m. (S. T.), in his office to settle draft Proclamation, Advertisement, Particulars and conditions of sale and to consider the abstract of title and affidavit of documents filed herein on 29th September, 1925.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1925.
THATTE RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C24373

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1050 of 1925.

KARAMSEY KHODABHAI. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

MESSRS. TRIKAMJI JIWANDAS, a firm. ... Defendants.

To,

MORARJI JERAM, Esq.,
One of the partners in the defendant firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted the above suit against the abovenamed defendants under Order 37 Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 12,000 for principal due to him by the defendants on a Promissory Note, dated the 29th day of December, 1924, and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 28th day of February, 1925, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof exclusive of the day of this notice for leave to appear and defend this suit in default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree against the defendants for Rs. 12,000 and interest and costs as aforesaid.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1925.
Yours truly,
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24368

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 202 of 1922.

MAHOMEDBHAI I. M. POWJI ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDJI KUBHERDAS and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in he above suit and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1922, as amended by order dated the 23rd day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property situate at Dahanu District, Thana, with the Bungalow therein and all the furniture therein, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Dahanu Taluka Dahanu in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Dahanu, containing by admeasurement by estimation five acres and twenty-one Gunthas be the same more or less and bearing Survey No. 161 Pot No. 1 and 2 Survey No. 11 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 168 Pot No. 1 and bearing entry Nos. 22 and 48 together with the bungalow outhouses and other buildings and huts standing thereon including furniture therein and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the land being Survey No. 168 and others on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 136 and beyond that by the Public Road, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 168 and others and on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 14 and others. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24227

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4149 OF 1924.

GOOLAM HUSAIN MOLOOBHAI and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HAJI ESSA HAJI HAROON. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, at the hour of Five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mahableshwar Hills Registration Sub-District Wai, District Satara, containing by admeasurement four Acres and fourteen Gunthas be the same little more or less and described particularly denoted as No. 82 in a certain map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hills deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara known as Clifton Cottage for the term of twenty-one years from the nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and eighteen at the yearly rent of Rupees forty-three and annas eight and subject to the covenants and conditions of the Indenture of Lease, dated the 27th day of March, 1918, with messuage Buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by Public Road, on the West by Revision Survey No. 210, on the North Revision Survey No. 60 Clifton House property and on the South by Revision Survey No. 63 Gangarry property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1925.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24369

WARNING.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against dealing in any way with our client, Mr. KASHINATH SHANKARLAL BUREWALA'S minor son GOVERDHAN KASHINATH BUREWALA, aged about 16, either in our client's own name or in the name of his firm of Shankarlal Kashinath.

Anyone so dealing will do so at his own risk.

KANUBHAI & SHASTRI,
Attorneys for Mr. Kashinath Shankarlal Burewala.
C24374

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KANIALAL SHAMBHUPRASAD, late of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar (a native State in Kathiawar) ..... Deceased.

By JAYALAXMI, widow of Kanialal Sambhuprasad, deceased abovenamed on behalf of and for the use and benefit of DEVINDRARAYA KANIALAL, a minor son of the deceased abovenamed Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhavnagar, in the Territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

21st day of October, 1925.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & Co.,
C24377 Petitioner's Attorneys.

A True Copy.
M. B. NANAVATI,
For Messrs. Vrajlal & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ex BOMBAY STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents:
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 25th November, 1925, at 12 noon about 300 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet.

For further particulars apply to—
G. C. ROBINSON,
Chief Forest Officer,
Coorg, Mercara.
C24372

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of CLERK. Only first class Matriculates or under-graduates need apply to the DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, Telegraphs, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad, with copies of testimonials in own handwriting. 24370

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

FOR the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Department of the Federated Malay States Railways, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, pay Dol. 1,800 per annum, plus such temporary allowance as may be in force from time to time in accordance with circulars issued by the Federal Secretariat for the first year on probation and if services retained annual increments of Dol. 120 to Dol. 2,280 per annum. Eligible for the pensionable establishment on completing 15 years' aproved service, under the Technical Subordinate Scheme.

2. Applicants must have received training as a Mechanical Draftsman in a Loco, Carriage and Wagon Department; preference will be given to those having received training especially in Railway Carriage and Wagon work.

3. Age not to exceed 35. Applications with detailed statements of career with dates and copies of certificates to be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS, Sentul, Selangor.

4. Proof of nationality preferably by birth certificate is essential.

5. Appointment subject to Medical Examination in the Federated Malay States.

6. No free passage, but steamer fare 2nd class India to Penang will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service. C 24307

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OILS LUBRICATING, suitable for (1) Ice plants, (2) Typewriters, (3) Running Parts of Machinery used in the open, can be inspected at the Supply Depot, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, any day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.), Sundays and holidays excepted. Quotations to be sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Supplies, Bombay Castle, per 4 gallons. Quantity purchasable—multiples of 4 gallons.

L. V. HOLMES,
Captain,
Officer i/c, Supplies, Bombay.

C24361

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. BROUGH & CO., LTD., Queen's Mansions, 56 Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed, as from November 1st 1925, our representatives for Bombay Presidency. A full range of samples may be inspected at their show-room at the above address.

WILSONS, INCORPORATED,
British & Colonial Export Co.

24376

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1925.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation.

III.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Bomon Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 13th November, 1925, to FRIDAY, 27th November, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th October, 1925.

C24375

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 3rd November, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER AND ONE STEAM ENGINE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy Chunia at his shop Sukhlajee Street, Kamatipura and on account and at the risk of Mr. Runchordlal Bhooderbhoy of Atkot.

1 Lancashire Bailer 30 × 7½ (of T. Robinson) complete with mounting and chairs 100 lbs Pressure.

1 Steam Engine Single Cylinder High Presser 12 × 24 complete.

The above boiler may be seen by the intending purchaser at the Vendor's Jutha Darukhana Mazagaon before sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
WARNER BROS. CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
Present
WESLEY BARRY
IN
"RAGS TO RICHES"
"RAGS TO RICHES"
An intensely Real and Human Story Filled with Romance, Pathos and Laughter.
"FELIX LENDS A HAND"
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME :—6, 8, & 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM
WONDERFUL FILM !!!
SATI-SIMANTINI
A Super Social Production of Laxmi Pictures Co.,
will be Screened from to-day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily,
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M
Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 3 Including Tax.
Wild animal Serial Supreme
"Adventures of Tazan"
featuring :—ELMO LINCOLN.
3rd Week Episode 9, 10, 11 and 12
with One-Reel Comic.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. (in Liquidation):—

One large lot of sample piece goods consisting of coloured and plain cloth, twills, Dhotees, Kosumba, Chadders, Fents, checks, sarees, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 2371 of 1925 (Bhogilal vs Vanmalidas):—

Arm chairs, deck chair, glass door cupboard, letter racks etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 handsome strong Bay Arab Horse originally a race horse, going in harness.
1 English strong rubber tyred C. spring canoe victoria with spring hood by Morgan
1 set of plated mounted Harness.
1 "Fiat" motor car 15/20 H.P. 4 cylinders 5 seater thoroughly overhauled in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., and on account of the concerned:—

5 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton lying at Sewri in godown No. H.—106

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY !!!
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
THE SPLENDID HISTORICAL FILM
CHATHRAPATHI-SAMBAJI
THE SUPER-PRODUCTION OF THE
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.
WATCH FOR THE DATE.
BOOK THE FILM AT
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.
DADARKAR BUILDING, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Shet RAJARAM MORARJI WILL ACT AS "DHAIRAYADHAR"
LAST OPPORTUNITY! LAST PLAY!
SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
WILL STAGE ON WEDNESDAY, 4th NOV. 1925 AT 9 P.M.
MANAPMAN
BHAMINI—MR. RAGHUVIR SAOKAR.
AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
N. B.—Book your seats to-day, as most of the seats have already been occupied.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SUPER PICTURE
CHILD-WIDOW
A Sensational subject of widow-marriage and re-marriage-
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat. & Sunday at 3 P. M.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
P. Baria Building, Pydhoni BOMBAY

THE ACME MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,
: : GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. : :
Every Description of
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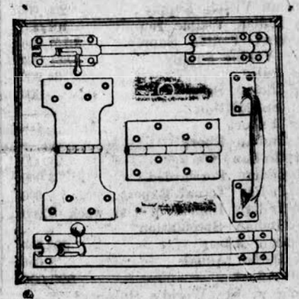

ANY ARTICLE
TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.
We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

A CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR TO GOVT. OFFICIALS.

QUESTION IN LOCAL COUNCIL.

In the Bombay Legislative Council Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar asked at question time:—

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to a confidential circular sent by a non-official member of this Council to the Indian members of the Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Forest Services requesting them to furnish him confidentially with information regarding the constitution and working of the Forest Department? (b) If so, will they be pleased to place a copy of the circular on the Council Table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) In the affirmative. (b) A copy of the Circular is placed on the Council Table.

The Circular, which was marked "Private and Personal and Confidential" and dated 19th April, 1925, ran as follows:—

To ————

Dear Sir,

I hope you will kindly excuse me for addressing this letter to you though I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance personally. The important questions which arise in connection with the administration of the Forest Department of this Presidency is my justification in addressing this letter to you.

I may mention that, according to the rules of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party of which I am a member, the subject of Forest Department has been assigned to me for special study and consideration. Though a layman, I have been endeavouring to study the question according to the facilities available to me. Of course as an outsider it is not possible for me for some time to obtain from Indian Officers working in connection with the Department as much help as I possibly can with the view of discovering how that department should be managed economically and with benefit to the Presidency. It is my earnest resolve to bring up questions and for the rights of Indians employed in the Forest Department. I need hardly add that my hands in carrying on this endeavour would be strengthened in proportion as I am helped by the Indian members of the Department and supplied from time to time with such information and other material as I may require. I am endeavouring to place at the disposal of the Indian Officers and subordinates of the Forest Department my services as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and I would be very grateful if I am helped in this matter with such information from time to time as I may want in connection with the Forest Department.

The chief aim of the members of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party in entering the Legislative Council is to be of use to the public including the officers of Government who from time to time may desire to have their help and co-operation in amending the administration in its several aspects and departments. I will be highly obliged if you will be so good as to let me know in detail your views and the way of enforcing them regarding the following points, which in my opinion are of great importance:—

(1) What steps should be taken to Indianize the Forest Department? Please state in detail your views on this point, illustrating the same with examples and instances if any are available.

(2) Please let me know in detail the cases in which the rights of Indian Officers have been overlooked in favour of non-Indians in the Forest Department.

(3) How many posts have unnecessarily been created in order to find employment for non-Indians?

(4) What steps should be taken to stop the recruiting of non-Indians employed in the Forest Department Service, Imperial as well as Provincial?

(5) What steps should be taken to decrease the costliness and the extravagance of this Department if any?

(6) What steps should be taken to raise the scale of pay of the officers like the Range Forest Officers?

(7) What industries is it possible to start out of the produce of Forests in this Presidency and what steps should be taken for their development under Indian control?

(8) Do you think that the abolition of the post of Chief Conservator of Forests and his establishment is likely to decrease the revenue of this Department and cause any and what inconvenience to the Forest Department?

(9) Do you think that Indians of engineering qualifications are capable of carrying out the engineering work arising in connection with this Department and that there is any necessity of having a Superintending Engineer and other Engineers of European or non-Indian origin?

(10) Do you think that the Forest Department can do without a Saw Doctor or a Superintendent of Saw Mills?

(11) Please forward to me or suggest if you have any plan or scheme by which the Forest Department can be managed more economically under Indian control and be made more beneficial to the ryot and the poor people of this Presidency?

These are some of the questions I have ventured to put to you. My motives in doing so are, as I have said above, merely to strengthen my hands by obtaining the necessary knowledge and prevent the maladministration of the Department. Very often I feel that the rights of Indians in this Department are ignored in favour of non-Indian favourites. You are aware of the great political awakening which has taken place in the country. Under its influence we are all anxious to be of the greatest service to our countrymen. I am anxious that advancement and preferment in office should go on the strictest merits without any regard for the complexion or nationality of Government servants. I am aware of the stupendous nature of this enterprise, but I am hopeful that with the help and co-operation of Indian friends in this Department I may be able to be of great use and service in the cause of the country. I know of several instances where men of intelligence, ability and capacity have, owing to various causes including their Indian origin, been pushed back in favour of non-Indian rivals who do not possess their qualifications. I realize that the self-respect and dignity of Indian Officers has to be protected and therefore I am anxious that I should place my services, entirely at the disposal of my Indian friends in this Department. I need hardly add that every correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential. If, in spite of this warning, however, any member of the Forest Department to whom this letter is addressed is still afraid of his name being exposed, they might send me their requests through channels which will avoid publicity. I should be grateful if I get a chance of seeing them personally under circumstances of the strictest confidence. My sole desire is to become acquainted with the inner working of this Department in order that out of my knowledge greater strength can spring leading to greater usefulness to my country.

Yours faithfully,

C. P. NOTES.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

It is notified that the Government of the Central Provinces is prepared to consider applications for nominations to Technical scholarships tenable in Europe or America. The primary object of the scholarships is the development of industries in India by the special training outside India of those who have shown exceptional industrial initiative and seem likely to add to their usefulness by such special training. Preference will be given to those requiring training in Industries in which Indian capital and labour are already engaged or are likely to be engaged. In no case will a technical scholarship be given to a candidate unless there is a definite prospect of his obtaining employment in which he will be able to put to use in India the experience and training he will have gained.

DR. ROY'S GIFT.

Dr. Sir Profulla Chandra Roy, who was invited by the Nagpur University, for delivering Extension Lectures to its students, has paid back the remuneration and travelling and halting allowance, after deducting the actual expenses. The money will be utilised in purchasing books for the Nagpur University Library.

Under the auspices of the Rajaram Library Dr. Roy delivered an interesting lecture on Constructive work and Nation making on last Friday, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, presiding.

Dr. Roy touched various current topics. He said that the people of India were crying for the Indianisation of the services for the sake of economy, but whenever appointed on high posts they always demanded the same high salary. If they wanted to effect economy, they should be prepared to sacrifice for the sake of the country. The saving thus affected may be utilised in various nation building departments. Dr. Roy appealed to the young men to take a more tolerant view of the Hindu-Muslim question and exhorted the people to use and spread Khaddar, encourage cottage industries, by using home-made things and spread education in the villages.

ALLEGED STABBING.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. P. L. Thakar, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, committed to the High Court sessions Ambalal Vasanji, a Bania who, it was alleged, had stabbed Sunderji Premji with a penknife on the 23rd of August last.

Prosecuting Inspector, Mr. D'Cunha, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. St. John, pleader.

The case for the prosecution was that on the day in question the complainant and the accused who were both partly drunk had an altercation in connection with certain incidents occurred that morning. Hot words followed scuffle, in the course of which the accused, it was alleged, struck the complainant with a penknife on his abdomen which caused the intestines to come out.

In the course of cross-examination of Mr. St. John on behalf of the accused, Maj. A. Baldwin De Souza of the G. T. Hospital where the accused was removed for treatment, said that the wound in itself was not likely to cause death, but that death might have ensued by peritonitis following the stab. In this case no complication had set in owing to the prompt medical aid rendered at the hospital.

Mr. St. John submitted that the accused could only be charged with causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and not with attempt to commit murder.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial in the sessions.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 3.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 55 to 52 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering on unfavourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 7 points down. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"Natural reaction. Would sell on further re-action."

After the persistent and heavy decline of the past few days in the American markets it was but natural that a reaction was probable and accordingly the New York market reported yesterday a rise of more than 50 points. From private cables to hand to-day it appears that a further improvement in prices there is quite likely more especially as the trade would come out to secure their requirements at the existing level and cause prices to recover. Should such an expectation be realized and the New York market actually improves by a further couple of cents, it is quite on the cards that the local market will likewise show some recovery if not in the same proportion as American prices. We believe that a price level of approximately Rs. 400 for Broach is good for making sales as eventually prices here are sure to collapse.

In consequence of a sharp re-action in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 6¼ higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 386. On selling by brokers the prices eased to Rs. 385. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators bought causing the values to improve to Rs. 388 and the market closed at Rs. 387½ at 2 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 360½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 365 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 364½. Whilst March opened at Rs. 363 and improving to Rs. 367 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 366¼. F.G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 318½ and Rs. 320½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet. Exporters were buying fine Bengals and nice Khandesh and Madhia descriptions and about 1200 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sewri market is closed to-day for ready and forward business.

COTTON.

Marwari Bazar Closing Quotations 2 p.m.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Fully Good Broach April/May	387½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	318½
Fully Good Bengal March	320½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	364½
Fine Oomra March	366½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	330	32-
Bengal F.G.M.G.	320	307
Sindh-Punjab FineM.G.	330	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	320	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	410
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	370	390
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	390
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	390
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	390
Dhamanggaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340	375
Kinmgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	375
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	365
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	410
Broach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	360
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	345
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/450	.....

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Jute:—Allison 440; Alliance 502; Anglo India 416; Auckland 236; Barnagore 156; Bally 200; Belvedere 430; Budge-Budge 400; Caledonian 510; Chapdani 184; Clive 37/2; Craig 4/12; Cheviot 214; Dalhousie 374-69; Delta 425; Empire 46/14-46; Fort Gloster 850; Fort William 330-27; Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 725; Hukumchand 9/14; Hoorhly 68; Howrah 37/2; Kamarhatty 553-10; Kankanarrah 442; Kelvin 740; Kinnison 390; Lansdowne 264; Lawrence 615; Lothian 322; Naihati 441-8; National 25/11; New Central 500; Northbrook 51/2; Nudea 54; Orient 162; Presidency 7/5; Reliance 61/2; Standard 395; Union 595; Waverly 7; Hessian 22; Jute 127.

Cotton:—Dunbar 135; Keshavram Cotton 3;.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/6; Titagar Paper 3/2; Imperial Bank 1425; Imperial Conty. 368.

Remarks:—Market steady.

RUBBER.

London, Nov 2.

Para Up River Fine Spot 45/- Dec.-Jan. sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 47½ Nov.- paid sellers.

Tone:—Irregular closing quiet after lowest buyers paid.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 47½ Nov. buyers.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Septembes, todays	This year	Last year
Khandesh	422	5,352	2,492
Central India	51	8,442	263
Barsi and Nagar	138	1,343	2,908
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97	303
Berar	114	4,357	4,085
Central Provinces		2,937	1,705
Total Oomras	725	21,368	11,857
Dholera	186	6,643	1,310
N.W. Provinces	64	1,101	1,422
Rajputana	101	1,810	111
Punjab	203	6,855	7,163
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,575	4,899
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,297	2,205
Cocanada	..	1,288	750
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	8,214	3,563
Carkana	144	1,035	608
American	..	150	..
Egyptian and African	..	18,128	14,436
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	2,047
Total	2,023	94,171	53,405

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	817	10,514	20,145
Japan & China	800	43,441	1,12,424
Coast Ports	..	3448	4,85
Upcountry by Rail.	..	1,193	2,90
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	8,745	4 681
Total	1,617	1,17,741	1,34,757

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales —Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard Fair request 9.93

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 22.10

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

January	18.58
March	18.79
May	18.93

New York Noon Call:—

January	18.52
March	18.78
May	18.93

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	18.36
March	18.32

(New York closed to-morrow.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Future Delivery Prices:—

November	9.72	—.18
December	9.75	—.17
January	9.81	—.15
March	9.92	—.14
May	10.00	—.15
June	9.99	—.14
July	10.01	—.14
August	10.01	.12
October	9.96	—.13

Egyptians:—

November	19.15	—.15
Banuary	18.30	—.20

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.	10.00	+.17
Jan.	10.04	+.16
Mar.	10.13	+.14
May	10.22	+.15
July	10.23	+.16
Oct.	10.15	+.14

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.40	+.15
March	18.10	+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

November	19.25	—.05
December	18.55	—.25
January	18.25	—.25
February	17.95	—.55
March	17.90	—.40
April	17.85	—.40
May	17.80	—.40
June	17.75	—.40
July	17.60	—.50
August	17.55	—.50
September	17.50	—.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool:—

November	9.80	—.10
December	9.83	—.09
January	9.88	—.08
February	9.91	—.07
March	9.99	—.07
April	10.00	—.07
May	10.07	—.08
June	10.05	—.08
July	10.07	—.08
August	10.06	—.07
September	10.04	—.08
October	10.01	—.08
November		9.98

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Scinde Good	7.55
—Do—Fully Good	7.95
—Do—Fine	9.35
Bengal Good	7.65
—Do—Fully Good	8.05
—Do—Fine	8.45
Oomra Good	8.25
—Do—Fully Good	8.65
—Do—Fine	9.05
Broach Good	8.50
—Do—Fully Good	8.90
—Do—Fine	9.30

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 2.

Futures at New York:—

January	18.76	+.55
March	19.02	+.52
May	19.15	+.52
July	18.72	+.54

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool:—

January	9.88	—.08
March	9.99	—.07
May	10.07	—.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 140,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 104,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 158,000.

Futures at New York:—

January	18.76	+.55
March	19.02	+.52
May	19.15	+.52
July	18.72	+.54
Spot Cotton at New York	19.90	+.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.70	+.65

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	18.65	+.63
March	18.58	+.60

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/16.

Demand Bills 4.84.25.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69 3/4.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 2nd Nov. 1925.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,173,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	290,000
East Indian Visible Supply	101,000
American Visible Supply	4,157,000
Other Visible Supply	361,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	—
East Indian Eport	—
East Indian Stock	23,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,900
East Indian Actual Export	600
East Indian Import of the week	3,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	202,000
East Indian Affoat	8,000
Total Afloat	322,000
Taking of the World's Spinners of American cloth cotton	469,000

WHEAT.

London, Nov 2.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 48/9 J.-F. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 50/9 J.-F. sellers.

Tone:—Firmer quiet rumours frost plate.

Australian 52/6 D.-J. sellers firm sparingly offered.

Choice White Karachi 53/- O.-N. nominal.

SEEDS.

London, Nov 2.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

£18/- N.-D. sellers.

£17 5/8 J.-F. paid.

£17 1/4 F.-M. paid sellers.

Tone:—Firm dearer quiet trade frost plate.

Cottonseed Bombay £8/- N.-D. sellers steadily held.

Castorseed Bombay £17 3/4 N.-D. sellers quiet.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/4 O.-N. nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 N.-D. nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 1/4 N.-D. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, per ton £20 3/8 N.-D. nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £193 1/4 N.-D. quoted.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 N.-D.

LINSEED.

London, Nov 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 1/8 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £19½ Apl.-May sellers.

Tone.—Firm very little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

37/3 December done sellers.

37/1½ Jan.-Apl. buyers.

Prague 16350.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 13/9 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 14/- July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 13/11½ sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 14/0 1/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Tone:—Firm moderate business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 3

Market opened weak but it was strengthened later on by speculative purchases.

Century opened at 372/8 improved to 392/8 and closed at 387/8 Fazu, Dyeing and Hydro were steadier.

Burmah Trading were in request at Rs. 390. MacKenzie Saw Mills were easier at 295 Imperial Bank paced at Rs. 1432/8.

Market was closed at 1 p.m. in honour of the sad and untimely death of Mr Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69
Baroda	50	4	72 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	10
Central	25	1½	12 2
Eastern	2 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500		1430 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	308 12
Union	78	—	3 1

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7	12
Central India Mining	10	4 8y	30	
Indian Cement O	250	—	28	0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30	4
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	810	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627	8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	

STEAMER COMPANIES

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	91	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	203	
Scindia Steam	30	—	0	11

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	485	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	500	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4	41	4
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59	0
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	833	12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c	880	
Karachi Electricity	100	6		74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	0
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	319	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	48	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	—	678	
Fort	475	—	700	
Garvey & Sabapathy	500	90-30	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	2 5	x D
New Berar	500	80	875	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	620	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	801	
Venkat U. P.	500	40	625	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	390	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	6	57	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	5	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—		
Jost Engineering	100		93	5 0
Makenzie	50	7-8	75	+ D
New Union Flour Mills	100	20 p.c.	295	
Port Canning	100	—	30	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	625	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	—	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	150	6 p. c.	85	
Tata Iron Defd.	100	—	20	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	50	—	41	4
Thackes	75	—	11	4
Telephone	50	—	150	
	50	1	16	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550	
Jupiter	15	—	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	700	
Vulcan	10	6 anc	2	4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360	
Alliance	100	—	60	
Apollo	50	—	6	4
Asur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	570	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	810	
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	336	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	20	
Century	100	20y	387	8
Central India O.	100	16	4.5	+ D
Central P.	500	8 p.c.	39	0
Ceylon	100	—	18	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	1-8y	48	12
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	—	520	
David	500	—	850	
Dawn	250	40	560	
Damond O.	100	—	91	
E.D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 14	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	250	
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21	
Emperor Edward	500	—	75	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	812	8
Finlay	100	20	130	
Framjee Pe	1,000	—	550	
Globe	100	—	42	8
Gokak	100	7	100	0
Gold Mohur	100	—	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1070	0
Indian Bleaching, etc	100	10	2	0
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80	8
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	362	8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2	
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	60	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	81	4
Kilachand	25	—	2	
Kohinoor	500	—	500	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4560	+ D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	82	
Madras United	250	15	424	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240	
Mathuradas	100	—	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	98	12
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	60	2175	+ D
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	267	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	70	
Pearl	250	12	422	8
Phoenix	100	18	425	
Planet	100	—	11	4
Premier	100	—	48	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23	12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9100	
Simplex	250	—	103	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	52	
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	442	8
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O	500	—	57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	60d	1700	+ D
Vishnu P.	500	38	528	
Western India Spng	1,000	40	600	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

	Bombay, Nov. 3.
Ahmedabad Advance	360 X.D
Bombay Cotton	315
Bombay Dyeing	811-4 811-4 803-12 808-12
Century	372-8 392-8 372-8 390
Central India	446 4
Colaba Land	98 12
Crescent	192-8
Edward Sassoon	120
Fazulbhoy	811-4 812-8 805 811-4
Finlay	127-8
Globe	42-8
Gokak	102-8
Indian Bleaching	196-4
Indore Malwa	365
Kohinoor	878
Madhowjee	82-8
Mathurades	90
Meyer Sassoon	98-12
Mysore	110
New Great	266-4
Pabaney	270
Pearl	422-8 425 421-8 425
Phoenix	
Simplex	103-12
Swadeshi	446
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	102-8
Bombay Steam	90
„ Tram Co., Ord.	93-2
Bundi Cement	7-12
Indian Cement	28
Central India Mining	31
Katni Cement Ord.	30
Shivrajpur	51
Tata Hydro	827-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	42-8

SHARES.

London, Nov 2.

Hongkong Bank £131½.

Chartered Bank £19¾.

National Bank £46½.

P. & O. Bank £9 11/16.

Eastern Bank £6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	-s	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass. Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
„ „ 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 10 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 3
David	No. 10½	0 10 6
Shaperji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 10 6
Sattara	No. 10¼	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 2 6
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Do.	No. 20	0 15 9
Do.	No. 32	1 1 6

METALS.

London, Nov 2.

English best Selected Copper £64 3/4.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/8.

Copper Braziers £79½.

Yellow Metal £70 3/4.

Hard Spelter £33½.

Corrugated Sheets £16½.

Tin Block £285 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Nov 2.

Karachi Barley 36/- O.-N. nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-12.

6 per cent, Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 750.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1950 Rs 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1926-49. Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Khadi.

	Rs. a. p.
Textile Per lb.	1 1 0
Century „	1 0 0
Jacob „	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon „	1 0 0
Elphinstone „	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton „	0 14 6
Jamshed „	0 14 6

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inch.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	„	1 3 6
Hindustan	„	1 4 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 4 9
Phoenix	„	1 3 9
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	„	1 3 0
Manekji (Parangia)	„	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	„	1 4 0
Daud Sahib	„	1 3 9

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—

Inachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1 4 3
David Mill	„	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	1 3 6

Long Cloth x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	„	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	„	1 3 3
Gold Mohor	„	1 2 3

Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	„	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1 2 6
Sakuntala	„	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	„	1 2 3

Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.

Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	„	1 3 0
Century	„	1 5 6

Dhooties 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	„	1 5 0
Century	„	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	„	1 2 0
1886 Tata	„	3 11 0

Check Grey Drill 2 lb. 5

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	„	5 8 0
Century	„	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	„	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	5 12 0

Bleached Check:

Kasturchand Mill	„	6 10 0
Bombay United	„	6 4 0

Black Check.

5800 Sholapur	„	13 12 0
Textile Mill £23½	„	5 6 0

Gabrun No. 5124:—

Hindustan	„	10 2 0

Salita:—

Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	„	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1 3 6

Stripped Sadis Yards 12

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	„	2 15 0

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	„	1 6 0
Phoenix	„	1 6 0
Kohinoor	„	1 6 0

Chadar Kori Calendar.—

Hindustan	Per Piece	1 5 6
David	„	1 2 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd November, 1925:—

Cotton	2020 Bales.
Wheat	3830 Cwts.
Linseed	1121 „
Rape, etc.	311 „
Gingellyseed	3645 „
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	22606 „
Castorseed	3320 „
Rice	875 „
Myrabollams	946 „
Cottonseed	2127 „
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2258 „
Juwar	760 „
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	Nil.
Coal	758 Tons.

CITY'S BUDGET.

STEADILY INCREASING LIABILITIES.

COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDS 1 P. C. INCREASE IN GENERAL TAX.

The Budget Estimates of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1926-27, prepared by Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, are published. In the course of his introductory remark, Mr. Clayton writes as follows: (N.B.—All the figures given below are in thousands):—

We commenced the current year with a net working cash balance of Rs. 2,30 instead of Rs. 4,40 as estimated at the time of the budget and we expect to close this year with a balance of Rs. 4,47 instead of Rs. 11,13 as estimated in the Budget, that is to say, at the close of the current year we will be worse off by a sum of Rs. 6,66. The adverse change in the closing balance of the year is due principally to a fall in the income under the heads of General Tax (Rs. 4,77), Water Tax, including water by measurement (Rs. 5,71), Primary Education (Rs. 5,03) and Cotton Duty (Rs. 1,00). The decrease in water revenue is due almost wholly to less consumption of water chargeable by meter. The smaller consumption is in its turn partly due to the closing of the mills and partly to the high rates for water by meter fixed by the Standing Committee and the Corporation in substitution for my proposal to divide the increased cost of the water supply between the two sources of tax on value and revenue by meter measurement. If my proposal for increasing the water tax from 3¾ per cent. to 4½ per cent. had been approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the deficit would not have occurred and instead we would have got a small surplus due to slightly increased rates in meter measurement.

The most notable feature of the year is however the deficit of Rs. 4,77 in the income from General Tax. We have in the past got through periods of heavy increases in expenditure without serious difficulty as we have been pulled through in many cases by the recurring growth of our rateable value coupled with the capacity of the public for bearing increased taxation when trade was booming and profits accruing at an abnormal rate. The times have changed. The rateable value of the city shows no signs of increase at present and the principal industries such as the Spinning and Weaving Mills no less than the Cement and Steel undertakings in which the Bombay public have large sums invested are not only no longer yielding the returns to which the investing public had become accustomed during the war period but are actually passing through a very critical stage. The capital value of investments has very heavily depreciated and the capacity to bear even the existing taxation is very nearly at its limit.

Another source of anxiety besides that indicated above is due to the fact that Government have not since 1922-23 been paying us their full share of the increased cost of primary education and no settlement of the question is yet in sight. In every budget we have taken credit for the full contribution payable by Government and the result of short payments by them has been a corresponding encroachment on our Surplus Cash Balance. The arrears due by Government up to the close of this year amount to as much as Rs. 13,45.

The Surplus Cash Balance would have been a minus quantity but for the decrease of about Rs. 10,00 in debt charges. From this point of view the decrease in loan works expenditure must therefore be considered as blessing in disguise.

The income for 1926-27 is estimated at Rs. 3,27,31 and the expenditure at Rs. 3,26,82 and the budget is therefore to all appearances just balanced. This is however more apparent than real, the reason being that full credit has again been taken for the contribution claimed to be payable by Government towards the cost of primary education and on the expenditure side we have provided not for all what we need but for what we can with difficulty afford. I have disallowed many legitimate demands for increased provisions with the sole object of avoiding any increase in taxation but I would sound here a note of warning. We expect to commence the year with a balance of Rs. 4,47, a sum which everybody will admit is entirely inadequate to meet the unforeseen demands of the city with a budgetted expenditure of more than three and a quarter crores. Besides, apart from the question of unforeseen demands, it means that our estimates as regards revenue and expenditure must not fall out by more than 1 per cent. separately and on the two together by not more than ½ per cent. so as to allow a minimum cash balance of Rs. 1,00 as required by the Law.

INCREASED TAXATION.

I have said that I have, in preparing the budget, kept in view all the time the avoidance of increase taxation. But, if a settlement is not reached with Government in regard to their contributions for primary education and they do not pay more than they have been paying every year since 1922-23. I do not see how we can avoid an increase of at least half a per cent. in General Tax for the full year or, if we wait for a settlement with Government during the first half of 1926-27 and review our budget in light of the conditions then prevailing an increase of 1 per cent. in General Tax or an Education Tax at a similar rate for the 2nd half year. The only way by which the Surplus Cash Balance can be raised to a workable figure without additional taxation is that Government should pay the arrears. We might, I think, legitimately increase the rates of wheel tax in respect of motor vehicles: but this will necessitate an alteration by legislation of Schedule G of the Municipal Act and in any case the increase in revenue would not amount to more than a lakh or so.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1926-27.

The budget estimate for 1925-26 adopted by the Corporation aggregated Rs. 3,19,96. My present proposals total Rs. 3,26,82, showing a net increase of Rs. 6,86 made up as follows:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
General Supervision	...	2,33
Water Works	44	...
Education, Primary	4,88	...
,, Secondary	3	...
Public Health	44	...
Hospitals	2,52	...
Street Cleansing and Conservancy	...	1,19
Roads and Overbridges	86	...
Public Lighting	1,51	...
Drainage	5	...
Fire Brigade	...	20
Building Regulations	8	...
Gardens, etc.	...	5
Markets and Slaughter Houses	6	...
Contribution to C. I. Trust	6	...
Retrenchment Enquiry	...	30
	10,93	4,07
Net ...	6,86	

Water Works (+44).—There is an increase of Rs. 1,20 in general maintenance of water works on account of the completion of Tansa Triplication Works, an increased amount for its share of general supervision and a small increase in New Works. This is set off by a decrease of Rs. 76, in debt charges, being a net increase of Rs. 44.

Education, Primary (+4,88).—The increase is due almost entirely to the increase in the contribution to the Schools Committee on account of the introduction of free and compulsary education in F and G Wards. I have shown no increase in the School Committee's Office expenditure as their Secretary sent his proposals too late to be included in the budget.

Public Health (+44).—Besides the increase due to the normal growth in expenditure there is a special provision of Rs. 25, for anti-malarial measures. The full provision has not been made in view of the Committee appointed by Government and the probability of Government and other bodies sharing in the increased cost. There is also an increase of Rs. 9 under New Works.

Hospitals and Medical Relief (+2,52).—The increase in the establishment, medicines, diets, etc., for the Maratha Hospital is due to the provision of 32 additional beds for tuberculosis patients in accordance with the decision of the Corporation. Under Grant-in-aid to Public Medical Institutions, Convalescent and Maternity Homes, etc., an increase of Rs. 23, has been rendered necessary on account of new grants sanctioned by the Corporation. The rest of the increase is on account of G.S.M. College (Rs. 70,) and K.E.M. Hospital (Rs. 1,21) due to provision being rendered necessary for the full year instead of ten months as for the current year. Besides the proportionate increase on this account, an increase in the establishment for the Hospital is found imperative as the staff originally approved is inadequate on a comparison with other similar institutions in Bombay. In the case of the college the increase is due to subsequent modifications in the number of appointments as well as in the personnel of the staff as approved by the Corporation.

Public Lighting (+1,51).—Owing to the increased number of lamps, both Gas and Electric, there is an increase of Rs. 56, under Gas lighting and of Rs. 1,22 under Electric lighting. The current year's provision of Rs. 50, for erection of new lamps has been reduced to Rs. 15, as there is a balance in the renewed grant available for further expenditure and the reduced provision is considered sufficient in view of the financial stringency.

INCOME FOR 1926-27.

I do not propose any increases in taxation pending a decision regarding the Government contribution towards primary education. The property taxes therefore remain constant at—

	Per cent.
General Tax ...	11
Fire Tax ...	½
Water Tax ...	3¾
Halalkhore Tax ...	3

but it must clearly be understood that failing a settlement with Government an increase in the General Tax or the imposition of a special tax to finance Primary Education will be unavoidable during the latter half of the year. The rates for water by measurement have been already increased to (and perhaps beyond) the limit of productiveness in the current year and do not admit of any further increase even if such were necessary. As foretold in my note on the budget estimates for 1925-26 the supply of water has been considerably improved since September last and it is hoped for that reason that in spite of the present Mill strike the water revenue will come up to what is needed for meeting the expenditure for the maintenance of water works. The rates will be found in detail on page xlii embodied in the Income and Expenditure account of water works.

The estimated budget income for 1925-26 was placed at Rs. 32,668. The Income for 1926-27 is estimated at Rs. 3,27,30, giving a small increase of Rs. 62. The variations as compared with 1925-26 are principally as follows:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
General Tax	...	36
Cotton Duty	...	1,00
Licenses	15	...
Interest on Investments	...	2,00
Water Works	61	...
Education	2,48	...
Hospitals	...	14
Street Cleansing	...	18
Roads and Overbridges	...	20
Drainage	75	...
Building Regulations	8	...
Market	42	...
Other items not specified (Net)	...	5
	4,49	3,87
Net increase ... Rs.		62

GENERAL TAX.

Although I expect a deficit of Rs. 4,77 in the estimated income from General Tax for the current year it is not unreasonable to assume that with the altered Rent Act and other factors the revenue from this source in 1926-27 will equal the original estimate for the current year. There will be some reduction in the amount of tax recoverable from the Mills and this has therefore been reduced from Rs. 9,27 to Rs. 8,89. Other items have been retained as at present except from the C.I. Trust where I anticipate a small increase as some big areas have been newly let on short term leases.

WATER WORKS.

There is no increase in taxation on this account or increase in the rates for water by measurement. As the supply of water is considerably improved we may reasonably expect greater consumption of water generally and by measurement as well. We must not however be too optimistic in this as the present rates are by no means low and the natural tendency will be to use only as much water as is really required.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The net increase of Rs. 42, is made up as follows:—An increase of Rs. 20, in squatters' fees, of Rs. 55, in hawkers' fees, less a decrease of Rs. 20, in stall rents and of Rs. 13, under other heads. I have considered it justifiable to increase the receipts from hawkers' fees by Rs. 50, as we are now authorised to license all hawkers and charge fees. The receipts should be more but there will be an increase in expenditure on account of extra staff.

Closing Balance.	Rs.
The income for 1926-27 is estimated at ...	3,27,31
And the Expenditure at ...	3,26,82
Surplus ... Rs.	49

The unhypothecated net working cash balance at the close for the year 1926-27 is estimated at Rs. 4,96, thus:—

	Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year ...	4.47
Surplus for 1926-27 ...	49
Net unhypothecated balance at the close of 1926-27 ...	4,96

A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

In the course of a supplementary note on the Budget, dated 29th Oct., 1925, the Commissioner says:—

In para. 7 of my Budget note I have stated that the arrears for the four years ending 31st March 1925, amount to Rs. 13,45. In the current year's Budget we have assumed a contribution of Rs. 9,49, whereas the amount that Government will actually pay, if no settlement is reached, will be about Rs. 4,46.

The closing balance at the end of 1925-26 estimated at Rs. 4,47, is based on the assumption of what we expect actually to receive from Government and therefore will not be affected by the decision of Government.

The Budget Estimates of 1926-27 however include on the revenue side a sum of Rs. 11,97, as Government contribution for Primary Education which is in excess of what Government will pay by about Rs. 7,52, and the closing balance of 1926-27 will therefore be reduced by this amount with the result that it will be minus 2,56 instead of plus 4,96.

Section 126 of the Municipal Act requires the budget to be so framed as to allow for a cash balance of not less than Rs. 1 lacs at the end of the year. In order that it may be possible to have additional budget grants for the purpose of meeting special or unforeseen requirements during the year we must budget for a surplus of at least ten lakhs. This means that we must budget for an increase in revenue of about Rs. 12,50 from other sources to meet the deficiency caused by the reduction in the estimated receipts on account of the Government grant to Primary Education.

This increase in revenue can be obtained approximately either by a separate educational tax of 1 per cent. on the rateable value or by increasing the general tax by 1 per cent. In the latter case the margin of taxation will be reduced by 1 per cent. as also will our reserve borrowing capacity.

The limit to our borrowing powers laid down by Section 109 (b) is however already much more nearly reached than the limit of our estimated capacity to finance loans, and I am therefore of opinion that the necessary revenue should be secured by an increase of 1 per cent. in the General Tax, making the rate 12 per cent.

In para. 10 of my note I have foreshadowed the contingency which now appears to have arisen and suggested that the difficulty might be met by an increase of ½ per cent. for the whole year or 1 per cent. for the half year. This was based on a hope that we might either receive the arrears of contribution for past years amounting to Rs. 13,45 or the contribution due for the present (25-26) and next (26-27) year (Rs. 5,03 + Rs. 7,52), i.e., Rs. 12,55. As it appears probable that we cannot rely on the receipt of either of these amounts totalling Rs. 26 lakhs, it is clear that drastic measures are necessary.

"COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND INCREASE."

Before finally deciding on the budget for 1926-27 I would ask the Standing Committee to move the Corporation to consider the question in dispute with Government as in the event of the Corporation finding it possible to accept either of the alternative proposals made by Government it might be possible to avoid the proposed raising of the rate of General Tax. In that case the proposals put forward in my first note and the figures in the draft budget would hold good. On the assumption that no compromise will be reached and that we can hope for no increase in the Government contribution at least for several years, I am reluctantly compelled to recommend an increase in the General Tax of 1 per cent. (i.e., to 12 per cent.) and to request that the figures given in the draft budget may be revised accordingly as shown in the statement attached. In itself the imposition of extra taxation to finance Compulsory Primary Education is not unreasonable, as the expenditure of the Corporation on account of Primary Education has risen from Rs. 5,23 in 1916-17 to Rs. 31,07 in 1926-27 (estimated) and the Corporation have already recognised the fact and asked me to submit proposals in this connection, but it is unfortunate that the necessity should arise at a time of acute financial depression such as the present.

PATIALA RETURNS HOME

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos

H. H. the Maharaja who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Geneva by s.s. "California" and left for Patiala the same evening.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala arrived in Bombay on Tuesday by S. S. "California" from Geneva. The steamer was moored at about 12-45 p.m. at the Ballard Mole Station.

The Maharaja was accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani and Col. Sampat Singh, Major Bowles, Capt. Rao Raja Birindrasinghji. Col. Jityandrasingh, Mr. R. R. Das and Dr. Niranjan Singh. His Highness on landing at Ballard Pier was received by Sir Dayakishan Kaul, Prime Minister of Patiala, Col. Huzursingh, Private Secretary, Sirdar Rashid Mohomed Khan, Sahebzada Abdul Munirkhan and a few Sikhs who are the subjects of the Patiala State.

The Maharaja was profusely garland and then conveyed to a Rolls Royce car that was waiting for His Highness who motored to Somerset House.

His Highness left Bombay for Patiala by a special train the same evening.

KOLHAPURRACES

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 2.

THE PADMALA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Moosa Faras' SHAHIR 81 Howell 1
Talib's TELEGRAPH 7-7 S Black 2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 7-6 Stokes 3
Patel's TRIPOLI 7-7 Harrison 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5-4. Places Rs. 2/12, 4/8, and 3/4.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's SIBLE 7-5 Harrison 1
Nawabzada Syed Uzzafarkhan's BHOPAL HOPE 9-4 Jackson 2
Maharaja of Dhar's ESME 8-2 M Hoyt 3
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 9-0 Clarke 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-4. Places Rs. 3-8.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Ryan's LUXMI 10-0 McPherson 1
Bence's PHLOX 8-12 Jackson 2
Goolamali's CEREMONY 8-5 Howell ... 3
Goculdas' OJIRA 9-5 Townsend 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-12. Places Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 8-4.

THE RANKALA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Khadevi Rehmin's HYDER PASHA 8-12 Meekings 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL 8-5 Stokes 2
Cumberally's VITAL 7-6 Howell 3
Moosa Faras's HOPEFUL 7-8 M Hoyt ... 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31/12, places 5/12 8/0 and Rs. 13/8.

MAHRAJ COMMEMORATION CUP. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Rajmahomed Vazir's AHYID 7-10 Bullock 1
Faraj Shap Shap's GENTLE PRINCE 8-7 Meekings 2
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's MUNDOOR 8-7 C. Hoyt 3
Ismail Moosa's NEVIS 8-4 Corkill ... 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61-4. Places Rs. 19-4, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 18-12.

THE MAHARAJ COMMEMORATION CUP. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Goculdas' TRUSTY 7-12 Townsend 1
Mahomed and Aga Cumberally's FAYEZ 8-9, Khalil 2
Ibrahim Gasebi's DHAREEN 8-0 C Hoyt 3
Enayad Sulleman's MAKDAM 8-4 McQuade 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6. Places Rs. 3-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 9-12.

THE WELCOME PLATE Distance 1 mile.

Heath's ZARA 6-11 S Black 1
Roy's FLORAL FETE 7-8 Howell 2
Cotton's DICKY BIRD 7-0 Burne and Noble's MUSK RAT 8-7 Wise dead-heat 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11. Places Rs 4/12, 5/8.

THE PADMALA PLATE. (Div.) II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Whitton's PRINCE ROYAL 7-13 Harrison 1
Heath's ZIAB 7-13 Huxley 2
Ewrahim Hazamy's MOHANDIS 8-4 Burn 3
Syed Shini's GATIA 7-10 Thompson 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6/4. Places Rs. 3/4, 6/4, and Rs. 8/4.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Highnesses the Nawab of Palanpur and the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar arrived Jammu on Monday to tender their condolences to His Highness the Maharaja Hari Singh Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces performed this morning the opening ceremony of the Oudh Chief Court at Lucknow.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re. Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.), His Holiness Shams-ul-Ullema, Dastur Darab to preside.

B. A. (Pass) and B. Sc. (Subsidiary) Exam. results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "Social Fetters and How to break them" at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Raja Govindlal Shivlal presiding 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

P. & O. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails of Oct. 22 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

S. S. "Ranchi", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nov. 4 (Wed.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Thu.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Sat.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sun.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Mon.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.—Mr. Rajabally Vishram Patel has withdrawn his candidature for the Council of State, as he recognises he is too late in the field.—A. P.

C. FALKINER AT HINDU GYMKHANA.—An exhibition game will be given by Claude Falkiner at the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

"UNITY OF THE WORLD."—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Shraddhanandjee will deliver a lecture on "Unity of the World."

SHREE VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Sabha Vaidya Kavi Murari will speak on and recite Kutchi Folk-lore, to-day (Wednesday) at Rastriya Shala Princess Street.

LECTURE ON "HINDU SANGATHAN".—Under the auspices of the Telugu Mahajan Sabha Swami Shraddhanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Hindu Sangathan" to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), on the open grounds opposite the Girls' School, Kamatipura 9th Lane.

SIR PHIROZSHA MEHTA'S JAYANTI.—The tenth anniversary of the death of the late Sir Phirozsha Mehta will be celebrated at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when His Holiness Shams-ul-Ullema Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana is to preside. A programme of Solemn music will be rendered and the following gentlemen will deliver short speeches:—Moulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Manecksji Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, Khurshed Nariman, Dr. G. B. Deshmukh, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, C. B. Trivedi, Mohanlal Desai and others. The meeting is open to members of all communities.

OPEN-AIR WIRELESS CONCERT.—The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its Third Open-Air Wireless Concert to-day (Wednesday) from 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. The Music can be listened to in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens. The programme of music is as follows:—1 Selections from the "Geisha", Orchestral; 2 "Vocal Ragtime" Song, Mr. T. Campbell Rogers; 3 "Jal Thal Me Tohe" Durbari, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mistry; 4 Pianoforte Solo, Master Mendoza; 5 "I Love The Moon" Song, Miss Ivy Austin; 6 "Drake Goes West" Song, Mr. T. Campbell Rogers; 7 "Yonu To Dilbar He Sabi" Cazal Kawali, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mistry; 8 "Vale" Song, Miss Ivy Austin; 9 "Maina Ni Ajader" Comic, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mistry; 10 "Toy Drum Major" Song, Mr. T. Campbell Rogers; 11 ——— News Bulletin, ———; 12 "Ae Ban Zia Me Lagi" Ghazal, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mistry.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
January. 3rd November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	18 58	closed.		
LIVERPOOL	9.88	10·03 +.15	10.05	+.17

Sawri market Closed — Khandi Closed: 388

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1925.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

The protest against the composition of the Currency Commission registered by the citizens of Bombay at the public meeting last night ought to be an eye-opener to Sir Basil Blackett and his regiment of exploiters. It was a most moderate and dignified, though clear and emphatic protest that Bombay has recorded against the devil-may-care recklessness of Sir Basil Blackett in disregarding the wishes of the Indian people. The Chairman, Mr. M. A. Jinnah—a veteran of a hundred fields of such constitutional agitation—set the tone and gave the lead to the meeting in a most deadly speech of terse and trenchant reasoning, which we venture to think, even the unrivalled casuistry of Sir Basil will find it impossible to assail. Briefly, but clearly, Mr. Jinnah narrated the genesis of the Royal Commission; briefly but, with chapter and verse, Mr. Jinnah reminded the audience, packed to the ceiling in one of the most spacious theatres in Bombay of how the Assembly had forced the hands of the Government, after years of struggle and of disappointment, in regard to this Commission, by a resolution which demanded a Commission for investigation into the entire question with a majority of non-official Indians and under the presidency of an Indian gentleman, immediately; Sir Basil Blackett, speaking for the Government, in his usual disingenuous vein, told the House it was impossible for the Government *immediately* to appoint the Commission. The Assembly were willing to substitute for "immediately" the words "without unavoidable delay" as an earnest of their desire not unnecessarily to hamper the Government. The evil genius of Indian Finance, Sir Basil Blackett, accepted the wording but he still held on to his forlorn hope, and refused to concede the point about the majority of Indians and about the Indian chairmanship. The August session of the Legislature found the Commission an accomplished fact, with the added mortification of an unsurpassable exhibition of the mental reservation of which the present Finance Member is capable. Those who had led the charge on the first occasion perceived the cloven hoof at once in the composition of the Commission as announced at the opening of the session and at the earliest opportunity Mr. Jinnah once again led the charge in his motion for adjournment demanding three more Indians, to make good the assurance the Finance Member himself had given regarding the "adequate and effective" representation of Indian interests,—the phrase ought to be classic by this time,—in the peculiar interpretation attached to it by the unrivalled genius of an implacable enemy of Indian interests that Sir Basil Blackett has shown himself to be. It was impossible, Mr. Jinnah told the meeting to wait for and chance a specific resolution demanding better conditions than had been actually offered. All that could be done at that stage of the proceedings in the Assembly was done by the adjournment motion, according to the president of yesterday's meeting. But the fight is not ended yet, and the meeting held yesterday is the first step in the more sustained agitation condemning the Commission, which must inevitably and inexorably follow all over the length and breadth of the country.

The meeting itself was a triumph of moderation. Mr. Jinnah was a Moderate *in excelsis*, his speech being a model of quiet, unimpassioned and cold-blooded reasoning for which even the pundits of the Finance Department, headed by the impeccable Sir Basil, will find it impossible to discover an effective reply. The very composition of the meeting was eloquent of the universal distrust of this packed body of *Johukmis*, in which some of his admirers vainly endeavoured to insinuate a discreet exception for the redoubtable Sir Purushottamdas. But, as a speaker at the very end of the proceedings pointed out, the figure one will have very little value when it is preceded by a decimal point, no matter what its importance may be when it is followed by ciphers and nonentities. The most embittered champion of Sir Purushottamdas's continued stay in this packed commission, despite all the protests and opposition in the country, cannot but admit that he will be like Saul in wilderness, and will run a great risk in being hoodwinked by that wonderful mixture of adulation and obscurantism in which many of the present generation of Englishmen are past masters and which a complaisant capitalist like Sir Purushottamdas may find it exceedingly difficult to resist. That, however, was not the point before the meeting. As Mr. Bhulabai Desai and other speakers pointed out, the question was not so much a question of the individual cleverness or competence of this or that member. The question is a plain question of confidence; and the Legislative Assembly has pronounced a want of confidence in the Commission which no amount of Sethna-cum-Purushottamdas wangling will be able to undo. Had they,—the leading lights of effete Liberalism—perceived the full significance of the motion for adjournment Mr. Jinnah had moved in the Assembly it is possible they may not have even then supported this clear case for a vindication of our national self-respect so wantonly set at nought by the sun-dried bureaucraticism of the Finance Member of Lord Reading. But now that the mess is cooked, now that the Finance Member has shown himself in his true unmistakeable colours of a thorough-going betrayer of Indian interests, what remains for us to do? For our part, we confess we should have liked a far more defiant note of unswerving and unshakable determination to oppose and condemn and boycott altogether such unmitigated insult to our national self-respect. But even as it was, and in view of the prevailing depression in the country, the resolution passed unanimously by the citizens of Bombay in a public meeting assembled must be welcomed and supported by every right-thinking Indian; and we have no doubt, that but for a few self-satisfied and egregiously vainglorious individuals, who think the whole battle is won because the enemy has been astute enough publicly to pay a mock homage to their own individual ability, the entire country will support it as one man. Like a shrewd lawyer that he is, Mr. Jinnah had reserved the fatal *coup de grace* to this pet creation of the arch-offender, Sir Basil Blackett, till the very last. Quoting the authoritative and inspired "Financial Times", Mr. Jinnah pointed out that there was such a thing as a difference in interests on this most vital of all vital questions affecting India as between India and Britain. "Assuming", says this inspired organ, "that the Commission decides to recommend that the rupee should be linked to gold, it is desirable again to emphasise that such a course will necessitate the adoption by the Indian Government of a standard of currency having gold as its basis and silver and paper as the media of circulation, both the latter being interchangeable with gold at a fixed ratio. Any such recommendation will have to be most carefully considered from the point of view of the London market, as it must inevitably involve, in years of prosperity an even larger offtake by India of the precious metals than at present." The extract requires no comment to show that it is the dread of Indian interests being given even a nominal preference or attention immediately arouses the all-powerful opposition of the London moneyed interests whose henchmen are so snugly ensconced in the place of the mighty in this unhappy land. Sir Basil might have demurred to the question that the interests of India are or could be separate and opposed to the interests of his mother country. But in the face of such damning evidence of apprehensions entertained in London, at the slightest mention of even a remote possibility of India being able to obtain from England all the gold that in the regular course of trade she becomes rightly entitled to,—how can he or anyone say that Indian interests do not need to be as carefully and as relentlessly watched as the British interests? Well may Mr. Joshi refer to the utter absurdity,—as it would surely sound in the ears of even Sir Basil Blackett,—of the English currency system being investigated into by experts from Germany or from Japan! Would they even dream of conceding such a preposterous suggestion? Why then should they foist upon us a Commission, the majority of whose members are not even Indians?

The citizens of Bombay have given the lead. It remains now for the merchants of India to vindicate their reputation for upright, independent and fearless resolve to maintain and support the true interests of India. It was noticeable even at the meeting yesterday that the purse-proud plutocrats who rule the roost in the Indian Merchants' Chamber were conspicuous by their absence. It is regrettable that underhand influencing is going on to cajole or coerce the majority of the members of the Chamber into tamely registering the fiat of their big-wigs who are now running to the other extreme of crying themselves hoarse with their resolve to welcome and make much of the Commission. But we have every confidence,—now as ever before and until they cease to deserve it—not only in the sturdy common sense of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but also in their genuine patriotism, and so we have no hesitation in leaving the issue in the hands of the Chamber, confident that they will never betray the intangible but invaluable possession of a nation in tribulation like ourselves—our national self-respect.

THE POUND OF FLESH.

It seems as if even the right thing Government do they cannot do gracefully. After months of discussions and negotiations the Gurdwara Act was passed by the Punjab Legislative Council and the Assembly and received the sanction of the Viceroy. It was then expected, in view of the insistent appeals for the release of the Akali prisoners and the assurances of the Governor of the Punjab and of the Home Member in the Assembly *before* the Gurdwara Bill was passed, that Government would signalise the passage of the Bill by releasing all the Sikh prisoners and thus happily terminate a long-drawn tragedy. But Government wished to have the full assurance of the Sikhs as a body that the Gurdwara Act was acceptable to them. As this was natural on the part of an ever suspicious Government, the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the recognised representative institution of the Sikhs, formally acceped the Act. Nay, to make the certainty of support for the Act doubly sure the Sikh leaders, too, in the Lahore jail unanimously accepted the Act and even appealed to their Panth to work it wholeheartedly. This should have more than satisfied any reasonable Government. But the Punjab authorities are inexorable and insist on the whole pound of flesh. They still want from each prisoners, as the price of his release, an undertaking that he will obey the provisions of the Act and "will not seek by means of force or show of force or by criminal trespass to gain control or possession of any shrine." Cussedness cannot further go. In the resolution of the Prabandhak Committee and the Sikh leaders in jail the Punjab Government have both the fullest support for the Act, and a promise of reliance on its provisions in carrying on the Gurdwara movement. By insisting on a humiliating undertaking the Punjab Government seem to be out more to break the spirit of the Sikh leaders and weaken their influence with the community than to secure the successful working of the Gurdwara Act. But one thing is certain: the Government are not going to get the undertaking from the Sikhs as a body. The Sikhs are adamant on this point—all honour to them. The prisoners in the Rawalpindi jail have just sent to the Prabandhak Committee the message that "we submit to their orders to our last breath and would stake our very lives, but would not be prepared to come out by giving undertaking." In fact not a single nationalist leader or paper approves of the Punjab Governent's policy. Even to-day the Government may waive the shadow of an undertaking and secure the substance of Sikh cooperation. But if they continue to be perverse they may have neither the one nor the other. By the way, we would ask Lord Birkenhead if the Punjab Government have accepted his own formula of cooperation. Or are we to understand that the Government are only illustrating the full implications of that formula?

Notes of the Day.

British Labour's Practical Sympathy.

British Labour has shown that practical sympathy in the form of financial assistance in the work of strike relief is of far greater importance than indulgence in vapid sermonising to which we are locally treated. It appreciated the position of our local textile operatives, and the necessity which compelled them to go on strike, and it decided that comrades in a common cause should be encouraged in the struggle with practical assistance. The British Trade Union Congress allowed by cable some days ago the transference to the cause of Bombay workers' relief the donation of £342-10-0 it had given to the North-Western Railway Strike Fund, as that strike had ceased before the time the sum could be utilised. For the Bombay workers, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Joshi issued very recently two striking appeals, the latter pointing out the unjust nature of the wage-cut, while Mr. Andrews made a special point of the peaceful nature of the strike, and appealed to the humanity in us to avoid starvation and distress. The General Council of the British Trade Union Congress has responded to this call for urgent help on the part of Mr. Andrews, who is President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, by a further proof of practical sympathy. It has decided upon an additional donation of £250, and has asked all societies affiliated to the Congress to help the Bombay mill strikers in their distress. It would hardly redound to the credit of this city so well-known for the large measure of its philanthropy if it were to show a niggardly attitude towards the helpless labourer in its midst on the excuse that trade is bad, while their comrades overseas give them their mite, and is it quite beyond hope that our millowners will now at least listen to the voice of reasonable mediation and end the deadlock and human suffering by revoking the wage-cut?

True Values.

Colonel Crawford, the organising spirit behind the European Association, has been touring all over the country to find out whether and, if so, how far his countrymen appreciate the true value of the Association whose welfare he has at heart. He came recently to Bombay, he saw, but a good many people think he has not yet quite conquered. A morning contemporary condescended its patronage to him, and assured him that the Sab-log in Bombay had no longer that old feeling of antagonism to the European Association. We hope the gallant Colonel felt comforted, although it is difficult to gather from the narration of his experiences to a representative of the Calcutta "Englishman" that he has been quite pleased with the reception he obtained for his views in Western India. There is quite a lot of work to do for the European Association in this country if it chooses to appreciate the nature of the ties that bind the European community to the others to whom India is a land of birth. It will be well for our budding European politicians in this country, if they take to heart the remarkably candid advice that Gandhiji gives the Europeans in India from time to time. Colonel Crawford wants a continuity of policy for the Association, and considers that the value of the Association lies "in the continued co-ordination of political work among Europeans" so as to secure influence in the political life of India. If the European wants to secure real influence with his Indian fellow-subjects, not the kind of artificial and exasperating influence which a ruling race can impose, but the influence exercised by a community which agrees to cast its lot with the children of the soil, let him identify himself with "him" at least a few of the vital questions which hurt Indian self-respect, as for example the Indian grievance in South Africa. Otherwise this talk of taking an interest in the political life of India will be taken by Indians at its true value.

The Corporation and the Backward Classes.

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., who is rightly anxious to fight against vested interests and for the backward classes would have done well to consult some Swarajist legal luminaries in the Council before bringing his Bill for the reservation of seats for backward classes for discussion in the Council. He ought not to be surprised that he lost the first reading of the Bill by a substantial majority, and he cannot blame the Swarajists for the defeat, because they were not there to help it or aggravate it. Whether it is a municipal or a legislative body, reservation of seats for particular communities runs counter to the very fundamental principles of democratic government. Experience has shown that such reservation only puts a premium on ignorance, and deadens the interest in coming to the top instead of stimulating it. As regards the demand for lowering the franchise, Mr. Bole was, however, on better ground and was fighting for an urgent reform. We regret the Council did not recognise the urgency of this reform by offering to refer this part of the Bill to a Select Committee if Mr. Bole agreed to drop the part relating to the reservation of seats. How urgent is the reform will be evident from the admission of the Minister of Local Self-Government that only one out of the twelve lakhs of Bombay's population have the municipal vote, an admission that hardly speaks much for the democratic character of the Corporation. Dr. Dadachanji gave expression to dismal views on the danger of universal franchise. Lowering the franchise to the rental of Rs. 5 a year is by no means the absurdity that the gloomy doctor makes it out to be. In fact, it is a reform that will have to be inaugurated by the Council much sooner than die-hards like Dr. Dadachanji believe. Mr. Bole, as he informed the Council, is a man 'whose nature is to help others.' Let him, therefore meanwhile, give real help to the backward classes, by prompting the most eligible among them to stand for election to the Corporation. There are, indeed, difficulties in their way, especially in that of the working classes. Has not, however, Mr. Bole testified to the fact that Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar a Brahmin found it difficult "to stand against a non-Brahmin in an election"?

A Poona Doctor at Geneva.

Dr. P. V. Shikhare who is well-known in Poona in connection with his social welfare work particularly in the Seva Sadan was selected by the local Goverament to represent this Presidency at the first International Congress on Child Welfare held at Geneva in September last. Dr. Shikhare has now returned home after a most interesting time at Geneva, as can be gathered from the impressions of his visit he has now made public. He was inspressed with the keenness and enthusiasm with which the representatives of twenty-five countries discussed the question of rights of children. They agreed in the drawing up of a manifesto entitled the Declaration of Geneva which it is hoped will serve as the charter of freedom for the child. It emphasises amongst other points that "the child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually" and wants every hungry and sick child to be fed and nursed, every backward child helped, every delinquent child reclaimed, every orphan given a home. Dr. Shikhare has made a number of eminently practical suggestions to further these objects, such as infant welfare centres and a better chain of district health visitors, but it appears to us to be more a matter of generous financial support from the State to welfare workers' association, if they are to be carried out.

THE MILL STRIKE.

AN APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now more than a month and a half since the cotton textile industry in Bombay has come to a deadlock. During this period the position of the millowners may have been eased considerably on account of the reduction of stocks of unsold cloth. But, in spite of this, they may have suffered some losses on account of the permanent charges which have to be paid in any case whether the mills work or not. The workers in the industry have suffered greatly. Their refusal to work for substantially reduced wages was naturally—justifiable. In spite of their privations and sufferings their behaviour has been exemplary. At the same time their determination to refuse to work on reduced wages is as firm as ever. I think the whole City admires them for their courage, patience and determination.

As soon as I arrived in Bombay from Europe I made it quite clear that as I thought that the wage-cut was unjustifiable and as the workers had no other method of securing redress I would not make any attempt to dissuade the workers if they refused to work on reduced wages. At the same time I also made it clear that if the workers refused to do work I would help them to the utmost of my capacity with the help of the sympathisers of Labour in India as well as outside. Accordingly, we have tried to help the workers to the utmost of our capacity, although the assistance which we have given so far is merely a drop in the ocean considering the privations and suffering which the workers have to undergo under the present circumstances.

The question which I want to ask today to the millowners, to the Government and to the public of Bombay is whether this deadlock which has caused so much suffering to the workers and perhaps also to the millowners, need be continued any longer. I do not wish to rake up the controversy whether the wage-cut when it was made was justifiable or not. But I want to ask seriously whether the time has not come when the millowners should reconsider their position in the light of the present circumstances. The workers and their friends had every sympathy with the mill-owners in their demand for the removal of the Excise Duty and it was with the desire that the industry if it was in need of help should receive it at an early date either by the removal of the Excise Duty or by some other method of assistance that we pressed for an immediate institution of an enquiry into the position of the textile industry. But for the present there is no immediate hope of the removal of the Excise Duty or of an enquiry. To-day I do not wish to attempt to assign any blame to any party for this state of things. Fortunately, in this hopeless condition a circumstance has happened which should find the way out of the present deadlock. Cotton which forms the largest item in the cost of production of textiles has gone down during the past week by Rs. 40 per khandy: thus reducing the cost of production by 3/4ths of an anna per lb. The millowners who had promised to restore the wage-cut when the Excise Duty was removed did not expect to get more than 3/4ths of an anna per lb. by this means. Neither did they expect to reduce their cost of production by more than 3/4ths of an anna by the reduction of wages by 11½ per cent. Thus by fortuitous circumstances the millowners have secured a reduction in their cost of production at least equal to what they hope to get from the removal of the Excise Duty or the reduction of wages. Should they not, therefore, in their own interest and in the interest of workers end this deadlock by reconsidering their decision to open their mills by promising the full rate of wages to their workers? The millowners claim that they sympathise with the workers more than myself and other friends of Labour. If it is so, this is the time for them to show that sympathy. Let no consideration of prestige stand in their way. Justice and fairplay require that the advantage placed in their hands by Providence by this reduction of price of cotton should now be utilised by them in the interest of their workers. I do not even mind appealing to their sense of generosity. Let them not fear that it will be mistaken for weakness.

I appeal to the millowners to show this friendly gesture in their own interest as well as in the interest of the workers. They may have realised during the last few years that every prolonged strike involving an immence amount of suffering to the workers does not fail to leave behind it a strong sense of bitterness and resentment. It is in the interest of the mill-owners themselves that this bitterness and sense of resentment should not be deepened by the unnecessary and unjustifiable continuance of the present strike.

Let me not be misunderstood. If I can read the mind of the workers in Bombay I feel convinced that they are determined to resist the present wage cut to their utmost capacity, in spite of their privations and sufferings. There is absolutely no desire on their part to go to work on reduced wages. Friends of Labour in Bombay and outside are determined to help

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PACKED COMMISSION.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

FRENCH CONTROL SHAKEN.

GUERILLAS DOMINATE VAST AREAS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The National Political League has received the following cablegram from Jerusalem:—"The Palestine Arabs struck work to-day—the anniversary of the Balfour declaration—as a protest against the Damascus atrocities. Guerilla warfare in Syria is developing. Vast areas in the country between Homs and Damascus have shaken the French control and the guerillas dominate there."

Another message says that eleven villages in Damascus district have joined the guerillas who are now besieging four towns.—Reuter.

SPANISH HIGH COMMISSIONER OF MOROCCO.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Madrid.—General Sanjurjo has been appointed the High Commissioner of Morocco and Generals Castrogirona and Fedeico Berenguer have been appointed Commandants-General of Melilla and Ceuta respectively.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

NO PROTEST FROM BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is learned that there is no truth in the report that the British Foreign Office has protested to France with regard to the passage of Turkish troops across Syria. It is pointed out that there is nothing unusual in this as under the Angora Treaty the Turks are allowed to move a certain number of troops across Syria provided a force of corresponding strength returns.

Paris.—Diplomatic circles here state that the transport of Turkish troops across Syria to the Iraquian frontier was carried out by virtue of a previous agreement with the Angora Government which was concluded in view of the difficulty arising from the fact that the only railway which enables the Turkish troops to proceed to the Iraq Frontier crosses a section of Syrian territory. It is added that there are several precedents for such action. It is denied that the British Foreign Office has made representations on the subject.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND LEAGUE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that Turkey has declined to allow General Laidoner and the League Commission to investigate the position of the Christians in the north of the Brussels line. The refusal was not unexpected, but it has created an unfavourable impression in the League circles. The real objections, it is believed, are due mainly to the wish to screen frequent Turkish military movements outside the borders of Mosul.—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Port Said.—The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived here to-day. They will depart for Marseilles to-morrow. Owing to lack of time they will not pay official visit to King Fuad.—Reuter.

AIR FLIGHT TO NIGERIA

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Cairo.—Squadron Leader Coningham and Flight Lieutenants Rowley and Baggs who left Helouan on October 27th on a flight to Nigeria and back have arrived at Kano Nigeria.—Reuter.

COAL SUBSIDY

NEED OF FRESH GRANT

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The sum of ten million sterling the expenditure of which was sanctioned by Parliament in August in respect of the coal subsidy is likely to be exhausted about the end of the year and Government, therefore, intends to apply for a further sum to cover the period originally fixed to May 1st. Figures show that the cost of the subsidy is increasing monthly.—Reuter.

SIR. B. N. MITRA AT SILCHAR.

SILCHAR, Nov. 2.

The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra with a view to enquire personally into the conditions of tea garden "coolies" visited two tea gardens eight and sixteen miles from here. He inspected the "cooly" lines and noted down their grievances.

Two deputations of employees of the R. M. S. Postal and Telegraph waited on him. He left here last night for Chandpur.—A. P.

INSTRUMENT OF LONDON FINANCIERS.

MR. JINNAH'S RUTHLESS EXPOSURE

NO CONFIDENCE IN ITS PERSONNEL.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S METHODS CONDEMNED.

A QUESTION OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

BOMBAY'S GREAT PROTEST.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Tuesday in the Gaiety Theatre to protest against the personnel and the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-law presiding.

Long before the appointed time all the seats in the auditorium wert occupied and by six o'clock there was hardly any space available to move about.

Mr. Jinnah on his arrival received a rousing reception.

As speaker after speaker registered his emphatic protest against the packed Commission he was listened to with rapt attention. It was on the whole an orderly audience barring the solitary incident when in its enthusiasm to hear Mr. Nariman who was compelled to wound up his speech abruptly owing to time-limit that an attempt at demonstrating its disapproval at the ruling of the Chair was made. But in a few second the gathering good-humouredly settled down and the proceedings went on smoothly.

Amongst the prominent persons in the platform in addition to the speakers were: Messrs. Mathuradas Tricumji, Byramji Jijibhoy, N. H. Belgaumwala, Revashankar Jagjivan, Acharya Gidwani, S. A. Brelvi K. T. Shah, Mr. Rattansi Morarji, Mr. J Dwarkadas, P. Joseph, Manu Subedar, B. N. Motivala, Mohanlal Desai, V A Desai, Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, Chotalal Parikh Mrs Meerabai Tata and Mithan Tata.

Before the proceedings Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji read messages from Messrs M. R. Jayakar, J. B. Petit and D. G. Dalvi expressing their inability to be present, and assuring their sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

MR. JINNAH

Mr. Jinnah said that the meeting was called for the purpose of recording protest by the citizens of Bombay in regard to the Royal Commission announced with reference to the currency policy. They would naturally like to hear him something about it before they could be called upon to support the resolution. It had a very long history and the question of policy of exchange and currency in India had been a subject of many a discussion. Even in the last two years in the Legislative Assembly that question had come in one form or the other on more than one occasion. They all knew its previous history which was a very long one. In fact, more than one commission had been appointed to consider that question. He did not wish at the meeting to discuss the pros and cons of that policy or its history. He would, however, place before them a very recent history in connection with that question. In January last, a resolution was brought before the Legislative Assembly which he would read before them from the official report, viz.:—

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION.

That this Assembly recommends to the Government of India in Council that a Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and with Indian chairman be immediately appointed to examine the whole question of exchange and currency and to make recommendations as to the best policy to be persued to secure a system of currency and exchange best suited to the interests of India.

He regretted to say very few people actually realized the importance of India. It was a most vital question with which India was concerned, after perhaps the two great questions, viz:—defence of India and constitutional advance. To his great surprise, however, Sir Basil Blackett the Finance Member, said the question of currency and exchange was as important as the other two questions aforesaid. It had been admitted by the spokesmen of Government of India how important the currency question was. When however, that question was put a certain argument was placed before the Legislative Assembly on behalf of Government of India and one important argument was that the Assembly had asked that the Committee be appointed "immediately" and Government stated, it could not possibly be accepted. They also disagreed with the views of the Assembly that the chairman should be an Indian and that the majority should be Indians and non-officials. Well as a compromise and with a view to meet in a reasonable spirit another member, viz:—the Deputy Leader of the Assembly, who moved an amendment the resolution was modified viz.:—This Assembly recommends to Government of India in Council that a Committee with effective and adequate representation of Indian interests be appointed without any possible delay to examine the question of currency and exchange. The Legislative Assembly accepted the alterations which were instead of "immediately" "without avoidable delay" and instead of "majority of non-official Indians" "India's interests should be adequately and effectively represented." Replying to this amendment on behalf of the Government of India. Sir Basil Blackett said the Government of India were prepared to accept the resolution as amended provided it was clearly understood that in doing so they would not go beyond the words that on the committee there should be effective and adequate representation. He (Sir Basil) repeated that the Government of India would be concerned in considering this resolution solely with the interests of India.

THE REAL OBJECTION.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said the Government appointed the Royal Commission and it was announced in August last. As regards the personnel composition and constitution of the Commission he wished to avoid any kind of imputation and refrained from saying anything about the members who had been appointed on the Commission. Their (Indians) objection was not so much to those who were appointed on the Commission but their objection was that those whom they considered as the men of this country who would adequately and effectively represent the Indian interests were not on the Commission except Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Sir Alexander Muddiman in opposing the motion in the Legislative Assembly said "You are reflecting upon your countrymen." Mr. Jinnah said: "Our objection, our complaint and our grievance is that those in whom we have confidence are not appointed on this commission." (Applause).

Proceding Mr. Jinnah, said in August last he had the honour to move the adjournment of the motion in the Assembly and in the course of the debate it was clearly proved that the Government had proceeded in selecting personnel of the Commission in the most arbitrary manner (shame, shame) "Of course, in any other country" said Mr. Jinnah, "Government would have resigned, but in this country Government is irremovable" (laughter).

ALLEGATION OF "A MISTAKE" MADE

Then they were told by those who understood the constitution of the Assembly that they made a mistake in bringing the adjournment motion and that they should have brought it in the form of a resolution urging the Government to appoint additional Indian members. Replying to this argument Mr. Jinnah said according to the technical procedure of the Legislative Assembly it was very difficult in the first place to place the resolution and secondly if it got a place and the ballot how favoured them it did not follow that the resolution would come up for discussion. In the Session of the Legislative Assembly of August and September last, there were practically three weeks for discussion except Saturdays and Sundays. It did not sit for more than four days a week. Out of the twelve working days more than half were taken up for Government business and what was left to the non-official members were five days. Out of these five days they had to set aside certain days for bills and certain days for resolutions. "Do you think," he asked, "that we should wait and take this remote chance to move the resolution to urge the Government to appoint additional members?" (shouts of No, No.)

INTENTION OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Jinnah, continued: "The adjournment motion intended clearly what was the sense and opinion of the legislature and that opinion was that the Legislative Assembly was not satisfied until more Indian members were appointed and that was on the 25th of August last." They were now in November, and what did they find? Although there was a universal complaint against the composition of the Commission that it had not the effective and adequate representation, the Government remained absolutely sphinx like. (laughter) It was in light of that situation that he welcomed that day's meeting to record their protest against the deplorable attitude of the Government of India. It was also said in some quarters "why do you want more people? India's interests would be safe-guarded". It was also said that the Commission was composed of experts who would sit and examine the situation in the light of the economic interests of India. Mr. Jinnah characterised that argument as misleading and read a portion from an article in the "Financial Times" which said "the Commission's recommendation will have to be most carefully considered from the point of view of London market".

Mr. Jinnah continuing said: "Sir Basil Blackett gave a most solemn assurance that Indian interests will be adequately and effectively represented. Did he not think that there was another interest also?" (Hear, hear.)

THE REAL SCHOOL OF THOUGHT NEGLECTED.

The next question was that apart from the question of interests there was such a thing as currency and exchange policy of India and it was a question upon which experts of more than one school of thought held certain views. One school of thought maintained that the gold standard should be adopted while others took the opposite view. The Indians therefore thought that the real school of thought which really ought to be there was not there. He did not pronounce any opinion at present in favour of a particular policy but when they had protoganists sitting on the round table it was probable that one school of thought succeeded over the other. There was hardly any adequate or effective representation therefore as far as Indian interests were concerned he hoped the meeting would lodge a most emphatic protest of the citizens of Bombay against the attitude of the Government of India in ignoring India's interests. (Applause).

MR. H. P. MODY

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its emphatic protest against the composition of the recently appointed Royal Commission on Indian Currency, inasmuch as the said Commission does not represent the interests of India adequately and effectively in accordance with the solemn undertaking given by the Finance Member of the Government of India in the Indian Legislative Assembly last February in that regard:—

"And, further, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay whole-heartedly supports the protest made in this behalf by the Assembly on the 25th August last.

"And calls upon the Government of India, in accordance with a suggestion made in the course of the debate on the motion for adjournment in the Assembly on the 25th of August last, to forthwith appoint more Indian members to the said Royal Commission so as to secure effective and adequate representation of the Indian interests thereon and thus allay the public feeling and opinion in the country."

Mr. Mody said that the Government were in the habit of complaining that, no matter what they did, their acts were always held up to suspicion by the leaders of public opinion in this country. He wanted to know what else they could expect or had a right to demand in the present condition of affairs. When it was a matter of minor administrative reforms, Government had often shown themselves to be scrupulously just and anxious to promote the best interests of the people. But when it came to question of fundamental importance affecting the vital interests of the country, it seemed to him that Government were proving themselves more and more incapable of taking either a just or statesmanlike view of things.

Continuing Mr. Mody said: Take the case of this long-expected and much-advertised Currency Commission he said. Public opinion demanded a Commission comprising such a representation of the Indian element as could be trusted to ensure that Indian interests and the Indian point of view would be the sole and supreme consideration guiding its deliberations. Government have appointed, instead, a body strongly tinged with the officialised element. It is true there is a sprinkling of Indian members, but some of them seem to have been chosen more for their mental agility than for thier mental capacity. "Do Government really imagine," he asked, "that such an unrepresentative Commission will command any confidence and that its findings will receive any respect? We have it on the testimony of an ex-member of the Viceroy's Cabinet that an official when appointed to a Commission or Committee finds it impossible to forget that he is an official, pledged to uphold the official point of view." The same applied to those who were not officials, but who somehow always managed to see things through official glasses. (Laughter). A Commission as a matter of fact often meant a tug of war between the pro-official and the popular section of it, and when the official element predominated, a Royal Commission might more appropriately be called a Loyal Commission, loyal at all costs to those who appointed it. Of what earthly use, then, this expensive farce of holding an inquiry in order to determine whether the unfortunate Rupee, which had seen many ups and downs, should be eighteen pence or sixteen pence, or continue to be tossed about between the two? They had enough in the past of the quackery and juggling of the Great Gods and the little Gods who control our destinies from the hill-tops of Simla. Their manipulations have wrought incalculable harm to the financial and economic interests of the country, and if they mean to make an honest attempt to stabilise India's currency and place it on a sound basis, let them reform and strengthen the personnel of the Commission. If they did not, the public and the Legislative Assembly, which have already denounced its constitution, would refuse to endorse its findings, and the Currency Commission would go the way of other Commissions. Its report will adorn the pigeon-holes of some Secretariat, and Indian Currency will continue to be the sport of quacks and amateurs. It will afford one more proof of the determination of Government to persistently ignore the popular point of view, and to foist upon the people of this country their own pet and worn-out notions of political and economic reforms. (Applause).

MR. B. J. DESAI

Mr. B. J. Desai who spoke in Gujerati in further supporting the resolution said the members of the Royal Commission on Currency did not enjoy the confidence of the people of the country. The ordinary layman very often failed to understand the intricacies of the currency and the exchange problem but as Mr. Jinnah, the Chairman of the evening had rightly remarked the currency question vitally affected the interests of the people of the country. But surely laymen could understand that when they were explained in simple terms how the economic drain of India was being carried on. Money found its way out of India in two Channels. Indian traders had to pay for their purchases in foreign countries in terms of gold because the gold standard is universal in all countries, except India with the result that Indian merchants were perforced to be at the tender mercy of the fluctuation of the value of gold in addition to being groaning under an artificially controlled exchange manipulated solely in the interests of non-Indian interest. This took away a large source of the wealth of India. Another drain on Indian wealth was in the shape of pensions and allowances to Government officers living in England and on the Continent, in the shape of the cost of stores and materials purchased for Government requirements in foreign countries—payment of which was made in terms of gold and it was more often than not that India had to pay more than she would otherwise would have to do if the exchange was not artificially controlled as it was at present. Thus India stood to lose both ways.

Concluding, Mr. Desai said the duty of the Indians was clear. The appointment of the Royal Commission on the part of the Government was like a mountain in labour. The Indians must make it clear by their actions that in future they would see that their interests were safeguarded and they refused to be exploited for the benefit of any other people whether they be of Great Britain, Kenya or any part of the British Empire.

MR. DUMASIA

Mr. N. M. Dumasia in supporting the resolution said:—When the reforms were introduced Lord Chelmsford told them that autocracy was dethroned but they found that what Lord Morley called "the barbarous device of dictator and Caesar" still remained. The most indispensable condition of modern civilisation and the first principle of justice demanded that those who were compelled to obey laws and pay national taxes should have a voice in making one and imposing the other. It was the absence in India, under the present system of Government, of this indispensable condition of civilisation and this first principle of justice that was responsible for their revolt that day. They had been asked to co-operate in increasing the burden on the country by giving effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission, they had been asked to co-operate in the passing of the restrictive laws, which took away their freedom, they had been asked to co-operate in levying additional

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH CRISIS.

SOCIALISTS DISSATISFIED.

MR. PAINLEVE TO RESIGN ATONCE?

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—At an important meeting which lasted for two hours to-night M. Painleve explained to the Socialist leaders the Government programme with regard to finance and said that Government proposed to establish a sinking fund which would be supplied by means of increase in the incometax which would permit some sixty-five milliard francs of debt to be redeemed in the next fifteen years. The Socialists indicated that they were not completely satisfied with the programme explaining that some points remained for settlement notably the credits to be voted for the Moroccan and Syrian operations which the Socialists were unable to support in consequence of the decision of the recent Marseilles Congress. The position is thus critical. If the question is not settled Government may find itself in a minority, since the Opposition groups have already announced their intention not to vote these credits.—Reuter.

Paris.—Following the decision of the Socialist party to withdraw its support from Government, there is the talk of the immediate resignation of M. Painleve. M. Painleve spent this morning conferring on the situation with politicians of the left group.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

APPROVED BY CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—The Ministerial statement has been approved by the Cabinet and will be read in Parliament today. It deals principally with the financial situation and says that Government aims at balancing the Budget, partly by means of a sinking fund to be supplied by means of an increase in the income tax, with regard to which an appeal is made to patriotism. The programme includes reduction of military service to one year and reversion to the system of single member constituencies.

SOCIALISTS NOT TO SUPPORT NEW CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—The National Council of the Socialist Party has decided, by 1,431 votes to 1,228, not to support the new Cabinet.—Reuter.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LABOUR GAINS IN PROVINCES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The results of the municipal elections held throughout England and Wales show a net gain of 48 seats for Labour in the provinces where one-third of the membership had to be filled up. Only half of the results in London where all seats were vacated have hitherto been declared. They show thirty-two net Labour gains.

Shereditch is the only borough in which the control has been newly transferred to Labour.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

CLASH BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Freemantle.—One thousand strikers rushed to the steamer "Argyllshire." The police intervened and a two-hours' fight ensued. A number of policemen were among those injured and sent to hospital. One hundred arrests have been made.

The clash between the police and the strikers began when one hundred police went to the wharf to protect the steamer "Borda" when the latter's crew left the ship. An angry crowd, exceeding one thousand, collected and rushed on board the "Argyllshire." The police attempted to follow, but were held back by the strikers who were holding the gangways. Eventually the police after a sharp fight boarded the "Argyllshire" and arrested one hundred; but reinforcements had to be summoned to deal with the strikers' guerilla tactics.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYMEN ON STRIKE

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Brisbane.—The railwaymen at Bowen refused to handle coal-truck for the steamer "Port Hardy." The farmers announced their intention of drawing the coal to the jetty. The police have been instructed to prevent the farmers and others from interfering with railway property.—Reuter's Special.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

SANITATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF SCHEME.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Sir M. Hayward, continuing his speech on Mr. Noor Mahamed's bill for amending the Local Boards Act to make it obligatory on them to register marriages said he would appeal to Hindus not to put any difficulties in the way of Muslims for whom registration of marriages was necessary. He asked them not to be led away by rumours about kidnapping of Hindu girls. He would ascertain how far these rumours were correct and if they were true then do his best that justice was done in the matter. But he asked Hindu members not to be led away by unfounded rumours, and he did not think that kidnapping would be promoted by enacting that marriages should be registered. Surely, they would be rather discouraged when publicity was encouraged under the bill and it was difficult to understand how these fears arose among certain people in Sind as he did not think that any detrimental effect would result. The principle of the bill had been accepted by the House in the Major Municipalities Bill and there was nothing new in it. But the thought the whole question could be considered by the select committee who would ascertain opinions of the various public bodies and report to the Council in six months.

Mr. Hidayatulla said he had studied the bill and he assured the Council there was nothing in it against Hindus, for if there was anything he would have been the last to be a party to the bill. He would first deal with the bogey that registration would legalise kidnapping. Muslim marriage was willing and free contract and registration under this bill was in no sense marriage. Registration would put a stop to things like kidnapping as a woman was taken before third party and if she was unwilling she could repudiate the marriage. In other Muslim countries marriages were registered and registration was in the interests of unwilling girls. There was not a single Muslim in Council who wanted the bill for the purpose objected to. It was confidence which bigot confidence and Muslims had not the least intention of trespassing on the rights of other communities.

"NOT MILITATING AGAINST OTHER COMMUNITIES."

Mr. A. M. Dehalvi was surprised that the Bill should have been opposed, as there was nothing in it which would militate against the other communities.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said the bill was brought forward with the consent of non-Brahmins.

Mr. Navle said no assurance was given by non-Brahmins.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said he did not bring the bill without their consent.

Mr. Sedgwick had drawn up a similar bill and sent it to the Sind Commissioner, but the latter had not done anything with it. He would not have brought the bill lightly and he was shocked to hear speeches of non-Brahmins. What he wanted was that those who were uniting couples should not be irresponsible but should be made responsible so that they could keep record of marriages. He was sorry that a member of the Swaraj Party should have written to the Press against the bill. In every country, registration was effected and Mahatma Gandhi had written in "Young India" that stories of kidnapping by Muslims were very much exaggerated and that was from one who had no axe to grind. Muslims in Sind had also got their own grievances, but they both had a historical past and he would not refer to those things.

The motion for first first reading was passed by 33 votes for and 11 against.

The bill was then referred to a select committee of 20 members to report within six months and Mr. Surve moved an amendment that the bill should be published and public opinion ascertained on it.

At Mr. C. V. Mehta's suggestion Mr. Hidayatulla and Mr. Noor Mahomed agreed to give facility for moving any amendment of principle in the select committee and it was decided to translate the bill and publish it in the vernacular papers all over the presidency for ascertaining public views.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the bill was referred to a select committee.

AMENDING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved the first reading of his Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act for giving greater representation to labouring and depressed classes who did not obtain adequate representation; and it was proposed to reserve 15 seats for them. The President, however, ruled it out of order since Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill was rejected by the Council.

Mr. J. Baptista asked for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. He wanted to move only a verbal amendment to the Act as originally intended by removing the ambiguity existing at present in the definition of the word "gaming." Under it any person could bet with a license himself and none else. Under the totalisator system, people at large or punters could not bet with the license himself. Punters could bet with one another, and not with a licensee, and if that was so, punters were not exempted because they were not betting with the licensee, and they were liable to prosecution. He was, therefore, trying to remove the ambiguity, but it was not intended to enlarge powers under the licensing Act. Hon. Mr. Hayward said as it was merely verbal amendment. He was not going to object to it, as it could be carefully considered in the Select Committee. The leave was granted.

Mr. Bole asked for leave to amend the law relating to the Emoluments claimable by the Watandar Hindu priests. He said it was an established law that although a Watandar priest might not be called he was bound to receive his Watan. This had caused great distress to non-Brahmins, as even if they refused the services of Brahmins they were made to pay emoluments, and he wanted to remove that injustice. The leave was granted.

APPRECIATION OF MR. HAYWARD'S SERVICES.

Mr. A. M. Mansuri moved his resolution that this Council places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Hayward during the time he held office as leader of the House. Messrs. Pradhan, Dadachanji, Patil, Navle, Rafiudin, Dahholkar, Surve, Kambli, Noor Mahomed, Nikaljay, Bole, Sardesai and Woods spoke in support.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence referred to the good social relations which always existed in the Presidency between political opponents.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Hayward in replying referred to the Swaraj Party and said that although it had joined the Council with obstruction on its lips it had done useful work and their silence proved that they accepted what was being done in the Council. He took the opportunity of thanking the leader and individual members for the courtesy he had received at their hands, and he hoped that party would take up practical programme and responsibility of Ministerial office.

SANITATION & MEDICAL RELIEF SCHEME.

Dr. Dadachanji moved a resolution recommending the Council to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitation and medical relief, both in Municipal and rural areas, and place it before the Council, so as to reduce the heavy mortality from plague, cholera, malaria and other epidemics in the Presidency. Dr. Dadachanji asked that special sanitary service should be organised the same as medical service as otherwise rural areas would never be saved. Just as they had a famine policy he wanted a sanitation policy. People must be saved before they could be educated, and he asked Government to place a well considered scheme before the Council so that it could be worked from year to year. Before discussion could be finished the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PACKED COMMISS ON.

(Continued from page 7.)

taxation, but when they asked for co-operation for the abolition of the Excise Duty the Finance Minister went to Bangalore and tried to set up the people of Madras against the claims of Bombay at a time when a great industry was collapsing, and thousands of labourers and lakhs of shareholders were actually starving. (Laughter). He did not wish to attribute any motives to Government. He had great regard for the Finance Minister but one thing was clear that the personnel of the Commission was decided upon by the Secretary of State who had selected "safe" members from a long list of names submitted to him. He did not challenge their independence. He did not challenge their knowledge and their honesty of purpose. What he challenged was the conduct of the Government in arbitrarily defying the resolution passed by the Assembly and ignoring the public opinion in a question of vital importance to the trade and industry of the country.

MR. N. M. JOSHI

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., said that he believed that the interests of the common people must be adequately and efficiently represented and heard as much on all Commissions and committees as in public meetings. The objects with which the Royal Commission came into being were two-fold Firstly to study the true facts of the Currency and the exchange question and secondly to formulate the right policy. As such the Commission ought primarily to consist of men of impartial view. He did not mean that experts were not necessary but experts could not be wholly impartial. The personnel of the Commission ought to have been drawn from all classes of people. That was the supreme test. It was not merely necessary that the members were able, impartial and expert but they must be drawn from all classes—members who were trusted by the masses and enjoyed their confidence Judging by that test, there was no section of the Indian population which could have confidence in the personnel of the Commission, the majority of which consisted of Englishmen. It was nothing else but sheer stupidity and deliberate mischievousness on the part of the Government to say that the Commission should enjoy the confidence of the country because it consisted of experts. Let the English Government make this suggestion to the people in Great Britain and ask them to have confidence in a Commission consisting of foreign experts." Continued Mr. Joshi: "Let Great Britain draw experts from Germany—there are many economic experts in Germany or from Japan for there too are many experts in economics in Japan. If Great Britain dare not do such a thing, I cannot understand what it is except rank stupidity and deliberate mischief that made the Government of India appoint a Commission the major portion of which is entirely non-Indian in character."

Concluding Mr. Joshi said he would whole-heartedly support the resolution so ably and eloquently proposed and seconded.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA

Mr. M. C. Chagla further supported the motion and said what they wanted was not Indian non-official majority but effective and adequate representation on the Commission. If the Government did not agree with the report it was up to them not to accept it but he failed to see why in spire of the vital and important reservations Government did not acceed to the fair and just demands of the Legislative Assembly.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said:—

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the subject we have assembled to discuss this evening is an extremely technical one, and the disaster and the injustice caused to the country by the Currency and Exchange juggelery are so apparent to a man on the street as other national outrages and still there is no doubt that from a public point of view the question is as important as any other that is agitating the public mind to-day.

But what surprises me most is that there should be any surprise at the attitude and policy of a foreign government with respect to the particular question. If you believe, as I do, that the British Administration in the country is based on that pernicious, blood-thirsty Imperialistic principle of exploitation and self-aggrandisement, if you do not believe as I do not that the Britishers are here for the benefit of this country or to protect the masses against the exploitation of the classes, then the attitude and the policy of the Government becomes quite consistent with that principle. Indeed I should really be surprised if their attitude was otherwise; the shock and the surprise should only come to them who still have faith in British statesmanship, and who still believe in the old and exploded theory of trusteeship by a Satani edispensation. So long as the Administration is under the present irresponsible system, when none dare question their authority none dare obstruct their greedy path. I assure you, Commission or no Commission, resolution or no resolution and even legislation or no legislation this exploitation, this organised or disorganised loot" will continue till they have drained your last penny. But when it is a question of dealings between a citizen and a citizen, when it is a question of private transaction when Government or the British have neither to lose nor gain, then the very Government expects others to observe a very highdstandard of morality and honesty. There is a law in the Indian Statues called the Indian Companies Act enacted to protect the interests of shareholders and to prevent profiteering by Directors. Under that Act if a Director of a private company is found manipulating with account or altering a balance-sheet or trying to take an advantage over the shareholders the law promptly intervenes, and drags that citizen to Court. So there is legislation to prevent cotton speculation, and the most recent enactment is the Bombay Stock Exchange Bill, all intended to prevent exploitation and profiteering and to preserve a fairly good moral standard in private transactions. When we, on the same principle, demand a legislation, not only to prevent a private profiteering and exploitation of a few thousand rupees not only to protect shareholders from Directors but to protect a whole nation and country from being ruthlessly exploited by another foreign country and nation, the Government cries halt: You cannot demand and legislate though based on the same principle as other legislatures on the Statue Book, that touches our pocket whereas the interest of our country clashes with yours. With what face the Government come before the public to introduce such legislation to control private transactions when they themselves are the greatest sinners and offenders in this respect? As soon as it affects their purse they cry out: We are a nation of shop-keepers, we only care for £ s. d. We will take hay while sun shines, and we do not care a jot for commercial morality or honesty and straight-dealing. It is only when they have drained off the whole wealth of India and nothing is left for further exploitation that they will concede our demand for Self-Government and bid goodbye to this land as no more profitable, not caring a jot as to what happens to the masses or various communities.

Before I resume my seat, I wish to make out one appeal: National Wealth is gone, national wealth is going, but it is still within your power to retain national self-respect which is as valuable as national wealth.

At this stage the chairman drew his attention that his time was up. He immediately resumed his seat whereupon there was a loud uproar and demand from the audience to allow him to continue, but the Chairman said it could not be allowed, as the Hall was to be vacated at 8.

MR. B. T. DESAI.

Mr. Bulubhai T. Desai urged Indians not to get satisfied until their demand was accepted by Government and to continue agitation even if the report of the Commission was adverse to their interests.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali frankly admitted that he did not understand the currency and exchange problem, nor did his political creed permit him to support any resolution that was addressed to the Government of India. But he was on his legs only at the request of the Chairman to address a few words. The "Times of India" daily dinned into their ears that there were no greater highway robbers then the speaker (Mr. Shaukat Ali) and his 'gang' of Khilafatists. He would like to remind the audience that in addition to these highway men of the "Times of India" there was a greater and a super-highwayman, the Government of India, who exploited the economic resources of the country. He personally considered that description of himself by the "Times of India" as a compliment and would request his countrymen to be highway robbers like himself in the sense that he tried his best to put a check to the economic and commercial exploitation of their country by the foreign government.

MR. P. T. MERCHANT.

Mr. P. T. Merchant who was the last speaker said the Currency Commission was the result of the co-operation with the Government and he hoped those who went to the assembly and Councils in spite of the country's will, would take a lesson from this.

The resolution was put to the vote and was carried with acclamation

MR. L. R TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved that the chairman be authorized to send a copy of the resolution to the Government of India which was seconded by Mr. Manu Subedar and it was agreed to unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

DECISION OF SWARAJISTS' EXECUTIVE.

MR. TAMBE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

BOMBAY SWARAJIST COUNCILLORS' ACTION APPROVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party finished its deliberations last night at 9. Almost all the members except Mr. Aney were present. It is understood that the Committee has adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Tambe's action in accepting the Executive Councillorship. Mr. Kelkar's motion recommending the Berar Swarajists' resolution regarding a change in the party's programme to be placed before the General Council of the Swaraj Party was defeated and Pandit Nehru's amendment to maintain the *status quo* without any changes under the present political conditions of the country was carried by an overwhelming majority. It is also learnt the Committee has adopted a resolution strongly deprecating the Berar Swarajists' action in accepting Mr. Tambe's resolution despite Panditji's instructions to leave that subject for the consideration by the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party was adopted, Mr. Kelkar abstaining from voting.

Among the important resolutions adopted by the meeting, the first one while approving of the views expressed in the resolution adopted in the joint meeting of the C. P. Swarajists entirely dissents from the views in a letter of the Secretary of the Berar Provincial Swaraj Party to the effect that "the time has come when the All-India Swaraj Party should change its policy to that of responsive co-operation with or without acceptance of Ministerships."

The second resolution expresses its considered opinion that the above change is directly opposed to the basic principles of the Party. The Committee gives correct interpretation of the Article 2 of the programme of the Swaraj Party and acceptance of offices.

The third resolution strongly condemns the action of Mr. Tambe as constituting a serious breach of discipline and also gross breach of confidence placed in him in electing him to the presidential chair. The Committee regretted the action of the joint meeting of the Berar Swarajists at Amraoti in not submitting Mr. Tambe's resignation to the Executive Committee as instructed by the President of the Party.

The fourth resolution approved the action of the Swaraj Party of the Bombay Legislative Council in abstaining from any participation in the Council proceedings.

The last resolution regretfully accepted the resignation of Hakim Ajmal Khan who was one of the founders of the Swaraj Party.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

The following are the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Swarajya Party:—(1) The Executive Council of the General Council of the Swarajya Party fully approves of the resolution passed by the joint meeting of the Swarajists of C.P. (Hindustani) and C.P. (Marathi) and Berar that the situation in the country and the Councils does not call for any change in the programme of the Party. It entirely dissents from the opinion expressed in the communication received from the Secretary of the Berar Provincial Swarajya Party that the time has come when the All-India Swarajya Party should change its policy to that of responsive co-operation, with or without the acceptance of Ministerships, at the discretion of the provinces concerned. It is the considered opinion of this committee that the change recommended by it is directly opposed to the basic principles laid down in the programme and election manifestos of the Party, and is not supported by any considerable section of the Swarajya Party or of the public. This Council refers the resolution of the joint meeting of the three provincial committees mentioned above, together with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Berar Provincial Swarajya Party and the opinions handed in by Mr. Jayakar, to the General Council for consideration, and recommends a stricter enforcement of the existing programme by such further provisions in the rules as may appear necessary from time to time. In view of the fact that certain doubts have been expressed as to the correct interpretation of article 11 of the programme of the Swarajya Party and rules 16, 17 and 18 of the rules passed by the members of the party in the Legislative Assembly quoted below the Executive Council of the General Council of the Swarajya Party takes this opportunity to state that the true effect of the said rules is that no member of the Party can accept the post of Executive Councillor or Minister or other post in the gift of the Government under any circumstances whatever, but that it is open to the Party to elect one of its own members as the President or the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council and to permit by the requisite majority a member to accept in special cases nomination to any Committee appointed by the Government.

ARTICLE AND RULES.

The following are the article and the rules referred to:—Article 11:—No member of the party shall accept any office in the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration.

Rule 16:—The party may adopt one of its own members or any other elected member of the Assembly as a candidate for election to the office of the president of the Assembly when such office is thrown open to election and also for the office of the Deputy President. No member of the party not so adopted shall seek election for any of the said offices.

Rule 17:—Members of the party may accept any appointment made by the elected president of the Assembly to the panel of chairman or other office connected with the legislature.

Rule 18:—No member shall seek or accept nomination to any committee appointed by the Government or serve on any such committee provided that the party may for special reasons decide by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting to permit any member or members to serve on any particular committee appointed by the Government.

(2) This Council strongly condemns the action of Mr. S. B. Tambe in accepting the post of an Executive Councillor to the C. P. Government in direct violation of article 11 of the constitution of the Swarajya Party as constituting not only a serious breach of the discipline of the party but also a gross breach of the confidence reposed in him by the Swarajist members of the C.P. Legislative Council in electing him to the presidential chair of the said council.

(3) This Council regrets the action of the joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Berar Provincial Swarajya Party and the Berar members of the C.P. Legislative Council in accepting Mr. S B. Tambe's resignation instead of submitting it to the Executive Council of the General Council for consideration as they were instructed to do by the President of the party.

(4) This Executive Council approves of the action of the Swarajya Party of the Bombay Legislative Council in abstaining from any participation in the business of the Council in pursuance of the policy of the Party, and notes with saisfaction the unanimity and discipline with which it has been carried out.

(5) This Coucil, in accepting with great regret the resignation of Hakim Ajmal Khan, for reasons of health desires to place on record its grateful and sincere appreciation of the great services rendered by him to the Swarajya Party of which he was one of the founders and to the country in the cause of Swarajya.—A.P.

ANGORA AMBASSADOR ROBBED.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER GETS TWO YEARS.

SENSATIONAL LAHORE CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

There was a sensational case in the Nedous Hotel, Lahore, on the 27th October when jewellery, sovereigns and currency notes belonging to His Excellency Fakhruddin Pasha, Ambassador of the Angora Government in Kabul, were stolen. The loss amounted to over one and a half lakh. The case was immediately reported to the police and an investigation was at once taken in hand. The next day one T. H. Lock, an ex-Executive Engineer and a neighbour in the adjoining room was suspected, as it appeared he had stayed away from the hotel on the previous night after the commission of the offence. The room occupied by him was searched and most of the stolen property recovered. The accused on trial before the Additional District Magistrate confessed his crime.

The Court pronouncing orders today remarked that the accused who once held a respectable position on the South Indian Railway as Executive Engineer, could not plead that he did not know the gravity of the offence. The fact he was penniless and out of employment did not mitigate his offence any way. The value of the stolen property was considerable and the conduct of the accused in visiting prostitutes just after the commission of the offence and squandering the stolen sovereigns spoke for itself. Proceeding the Court observed the accused had stolen valuables of a high personage who was under the protection of the British Government and was an absolute stranger in the country. In the circumstances of the case the Court passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

STRIKE SITUATION.

NO END IN SIGHT.

The strike situation which was expected to take an interesting turn this week has disappointed the most ardent optimist. The experience of the last two days shows that the strike is not likely to end unless and until the mill-owners extend a generous gesture and rescind the order for reduction of the wages of the operatives. On Monday the Simplex Mill among all the mills had the good fortune of getting about 500 operatives to work, but even that number was found insufficient to work the machinery and on Tuesday only 175 men were admitted for the purpose of oiling and cleaning the machinery, etc. To work a mill the management require at least half the number of the full strength, viz., between 750 and 1,000 operatives in each mill and this being impossible to get under the present circumstances there is no chance for the mill to begin regular work.

On Tuesday about 70 mills were opened and admitted 4,500 operatives while about a dozen mills paid 320 operatives their wages for September. The labour leaders distributed relief to 105 persons at the Madanpura Relief Station.

It is understood that this week some fresh negotiations are to take place between the labour leaders and the mill-owners to end the strike and the result is awaited with great interest.

THE MILL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 6.)

them in the struggle to their utmost capacity, although they are fully conscious that their help is almost next to nothing.

There is one more consideration I would like to place before the millowners for their serious consideration. So far the public in India and the Legislative Assembly have fully supported the millowners in their demand for the removal of the Excise Duty But if I can read rightly the mind of the public and of the Legislative Assembly I feel sure that if the millowners do justice to their workers at this time they will receive sympathy and support from both in an increased measure. But, on the other hand, if the public and the Legislative Assembly have ground to feel that the millowners had not done justice to the workers when they should have, they will not receive the same amount of sympathy and support from the public as well as from the Legislative Assembly. I assure the millowners that this is not a threat, but a correct diagnosis of the mind of the public and of the Legislative Assembly.

May I, therefore, express a strong hope that the millowners will take advantage of this psychological moment when the reduction in the prices of cotton has given them the same advantage which they hoped to get from the abolition of the Excise Duty or from the reduction of wages, to do justice, at least, to be magnanimous to their workers and even serve their own interest and the interests of the industry?—Yours, etc., etc.

N. M. JOSHI,

Bombay, November 2.

CABLE ITEM.

London.—Major-General Sir Herbert Uniacke has been promoted to be Lieut.-General and Colonel S G Loch and Colonel G Walker have been promoted to be Major-Generals.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Adelaide.—South Australia beat West Australia by an innings and 281 runs. West Australia 170. (Grimmett 5 for 60.) South Australia 612. (A. Richardson 227, Gunn 129, Scott 77.) West Australia in second innings 161. (Bryant 65, Grimmett 5 for 62.)—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the League football third division northern section Rochdale beat Rotherham by 4 goals to nil.

In a friendly football Chelsea beat Cambridge University by 2 goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

THE KHYBER RAILWAY

OPENING CEREMONY.

JAMRUD, Nov. 2.

Rarely has the opening ceremony of a great engineering work attracted a gathering more representative and distinguished as that which assembled to-day to witness the interesting and imposing opening ceremony of the Khyber Railway by Sir Charles Innes, Railway Member. Indeed the occasion was, in the words of the Viceroy's special message, an historic one. The Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Bolton, Col. Walton, Col. Hearn and leading non-official members of the Indian Legislature, a number of distinguished ladies and a large number of Tribal Maliks had come to attend this special ceremony.

Sir Clement Hindley in requesting Sir Charles Innes to declare the railway open remarked, that the railwaymen had the satisfaction of seeing the completion of their work made the occasion of special honour and were specially pleased that owing to the unavoidable absence of the Viceroy which they deeply regretted, the opening of the railway had been entrusted to their Railway Member. The work was one of which they were intensely proud. Great engineering difficulties which had been overcome and the standard to which the Railway had been built, render it a technical achievement ranking with the greatest engineering works, carried out by any of their predecessors. (Applause.). The work of location had a history nearly of half a century, but it was not until the spring of 1919 that Government again took up the proposal and in April 1920 Lord Chelmsford's Government decided in favour of extending the Standard Gauge Railway through the Khyber Pass on Col. Hearne's alignment. To Colonel Hearn belonged the credit of location of one of the most brilliant pieces of work ever carried out by British Engineers in this country. Now that it had been impressed in concrete form on these stubborn hills, it would be a perpetual monument to the engineering skill and genius of our time. (Applause.). As the whole of railway lay in tribal territory it was wisely decided to put the construction in the hands of tribesmen themselves. The speaker paid a tribute to the tribesmen for their spirit of goodwill and amity throughout and to the Political and Military authorities for their assistance. Among railway officials, he thanked three engineers associated with the railway, namely Col Hearn, Major Anderson and Mr. Victor Bayley. He commended for meritorious service six names from the staff, two Europeans and four Indians. In conclusion he said that the N. W. Railway had designed and constructed in their workshops a casket in the shape of a goods wagon in which was deposited an album containing photographs of the railway which the N. W. Railway specially requested be accepted by the Viceroy as a reminder of this day.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

Sir Charles Innes read the following message from the Viceroy, all standing:—"It is to me a great disappointment that I am prevented by reasons which are known to you from being present on this historic occasion. I had looked forward with the liveliest personal interests to the privilege of declaring the Khyber Railway open and of travelling in the first train through the Khyber Pass. As I am unable to be present in person I have decided to send Sir Charles Innes, Vice-President of my Executive Council and Member-in-charge of Railways, to perform the opening ceremony on my behalf and in my name. I congratulate all who have played their part in carrying out of this great project. First and foremost I congratulate Sir Clement Hindley and his engineers on the brilliant consummation of their labours. I congratulate Mr Bolton and officers under him as also His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Army on their share in making these labours lighter and I wish the Khyber railway a future as famous as the famous of the Khyber Road. (Applause)

TRIBESMEN'S COOPERATION.

Sir Charles Innes said Sir Clement Hindley had already dwelt on the technical side of the achievement. The speaker wanted them to remember that the problem was not merely physical; it was not engineering skill alone that had gone to make it up. At first tribesmen were inclined to resent the intrusion of Railway into their mountain fastnesses. But their suspicion gradually gave way to goodwill and goodwill ripened into cooperation. A result which was largely due to the wise influence of the Maliks of the Tribes concerned and to patience, tact and human sympathy of the Railway Engineers. Railway officers also owed much to cooperation of political officers and finally received willing assistance and cooperation of the Army. It was in no small degree due to the admirable combination of all the three services that the Khyber Railway stood today finished, one more addition to the long list of enduring monuments in India to the genius of British Engineers. (Applause). "Rarely, I suppose, has Railway Engineering found a more striking setting for its triumphs. Page after page of the history of India has been written in the Khyber Pass; it is the great Northern Gate of India and is one of the famous highways of the world. The long line of laden camels passing slowly along the road is a sight which no one who has seen it can ever forget, and now a Railway has been driven through this historic Pass, it can only be a question of time before the procession of camels must give place to modern locomotive. Some people may regret the change. I do not. The one sight calls up dim memories of the past, but the other is full of hope for the future and I believe that this first journey of a train from Jamrud to Landikotal will stir the imagination of men far beyond the limits of India. Trade that passes through Khyber is considerable and the railway will make it greater still. Less than 100 years ago the Pass was closed to all except bodies of armed men, strong enough to force their way through. Even in the British times the road has been never open day in day out." The tribesmen had already during the construction period been brought under civilizing influence of this Railway. He was confident, this influence would continue, that Railway would bring profit and honourable employment to the tribesmen, that it would increase our commerce with Afghanistan one more natural barrier in free intercourse of a nation with a nation has been removed and he hoped that with the removal of the barrier, India and Afghanistan would be drawn closer together in bonds of mutual advantage and neighbourly friendship. (Applause). He congratulated Sir Clement Hindley on this notable achievement. He accepted the beautiful casket on behalf of the Viceroy and concluded that it was with no small pride that he declared the Khyber Railway open in the name of and on behalf of the Viceroy. (Loud applause.).—A. P.

MR. VITHALBHAI HONOURED

STORM IN THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 30.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was the honoured guest of Baroda on the 26th instant and an immense crowd of Patidars and other inhabitants of the city, the State Praja Mandal and representatives of other institutions had come to the station to receive him. Mr. Vithalbhai on his arrival was vociferously cheered with cries of "Bande Mataram", and was conducted to the pandal of the Praja Mandal where he received an address which was on Khadi and put in a Khadi Bag embroidered with gold and silver lace. Mr. Vithalbhai was accompanied by Darbarshri Gopaldas, Mrs. Gopaldas, Mr. Kanchhordas Lotwalla, Bachu Ben Lotwalla, Dayaljibhai, Kalyanjibhai of Surat and Haribhai Amin of Broach. Mr. Vithalbhai made a suitable reply to the address of the Praja Mandal, in which he asked the people to agitate incessantly for responsible self-government and establish the Praja Mandal committees in every village of the State. He described the local Dharasabha as a farce as it was merely an advisory body and exhorted the people to bring pressure through the Praja Mandal. He was garlanded at nearly fifty to sixty places, before he reached the Khanderao market where he received the Municipal address which was read by the nominated President-Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Gokhle.

In this connection it should be stated that on the 23rd instant, there had been a meeting of the city municipality, specially held for voting an address to Mr. Vithalbhai, when some elected members wanted that the address should be prepared by a committee and read by the elected member Mr. Sudhalkar rather than by the Government-nominated President who received an honorarium of Rs. 600 per month under Government orders from the Municipal funds. The members wanted to exclude Mr. Gokhale from the Committee and the presentation of the address but he threatened that if his name was not included in the Committee and if he was not to read the address as President, he would declare the resolution for voting an address as out of order. The members preferred to give an address to Mr. Vithalbhai and so agreed in the end to include Mr. Gokhale in the Committee and allowed him to read the address.

In reply to the Corporation address, Mr. Vithalbhai criticised the remark in the address that His Highness had given due municipal rights and said that His Highness ought to abolish the principle of nomination and allow all members to be elected with elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents on the Municipal and local bodies.

PATIDARS' ADDRESS.

In the afternoon he visited certain institutions like Gymnasiums and in the evening there was a grand function of the Patidars giving an address and garden party to him. There were about 4,000 people and Mr. Tulsibhai Amin, was elected President. The Assistant Resident and members of the Baroda Government and the royal family were present at the function. After a number of eulogistic speeches, the address was read and Mr. Vithalbhai replied with his usual candour. He impressed upon the Patidars to think themselves to be Indians first and Patidars next. He said that as his duties as President of the Legislative Assembly were onerous, he asked all to take a charitable view of his conduct. He reiterated that if he found that his continuing as President came in the way of Swarai, he would at once vacate the chair.

After the speech there was the garden party. Mr. Vithalbhai left for Bombay the same night.

STORM IN BAR ASSOCIATION.

A notice was put up on the board of the Bar Association at Baroda under the signature of its Secretary, Mr. Devjibhai, calling a meeting of the Association on the 31st inst to consider a resolution asking for the removal of the present Chief Justice, Mr Dandekar, from the Varisht Court "in the interests of public justice", and appointing a committee to draft a memorial and take necessary steps to carry out the resolution. The resolution was signed by Mr B. R. Desai, a prominent senior pleader but another member Mr. Sudhalkar, enraged at this movement, removed the notice and the resolution. On hearing this, Mr. B. R. Desai took Mr. Sudhalkar to task and high words were exchanged between them. Eventually Mr. Sudhalkar said that if he was wrong he would apologise either to the Secretary Mr. Devjibhai or to the Bar, but not to Mr. B. R. Desai. The notice and the resolution were again put up on the board and the meeting is expected to-morrow when sensational developments may be expected. It is noteworthy that no member of the Bar ever thought it necessary to move any such resolution in the days of the Chief Justices, Bhandarkar, Karandikar, Ram Dutt Desai, Gokhle and others.

GAEKWAR'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

His Highness is expected to come to Baroda from Europe by the 22nd proximo when we may expect an announcement about the date of the Golden Jubilee of his reign. Amreli District is in the grip of famine. Famine conditions prevail in Kadi District some parts of Baroda and Navsari District are badly affected and a liberal policy of remissions and suspensions of the land revenue is very badly wanted. His Highness the Gackwar can signalise his Golden Jubilee by introducing substantial constitutional reforms.

TO GUIDE PERSIA'S DESTINIES.

Rhiza Khan Pehlevi, the Sardar Sipah of Persia who has been given temporary charge of the Government by the Mejliss on the deposition of the Shah.

THE DEPOSED SHAH.

The Shah of Persia, who, by a resolution passed by the Mejliss has been deposed "in the name of national welfare".

MARWARI VIDYALAYA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution of the Marwari Vidyalaya held on Monday under the presidentship of H. H. the Maharaj Rana Saheb Bahadur of Dholpur.

H. H. The Maharaj of Dholpur with some of the Marwari leaders.

INDIAN GLOBE CYCLIST.

We reproduce below an account of an extract from the "Riga Times" describing the extraordinary adventures of the Parsi globe cyclist Mr. F. S. Davar. The gentleman is well-known in Bombay in the sporting circles and he has set a fine example of the young Parsi spirit which undertakes unknown and most daring ventures in lands where even very few white men have preceded one. In view of the testimony of the "Riga Times", Bombay must congratulate Mr. Davar as an Indian of unexcelled nerve grit and pertinacity,—qualities which the critics fancy are wanting in the Indian character. His adventures across the Iranian plateau are worthy of his race.

"INDIAN GLOBE CYCLIST IN RIGA."

"We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. F. S. Davar the Indian globe cyclist shortly after his arrival in Riga on Thursday.

This enterprising sportsman mounted his bicycle in Bombay on January 24, 1924 to pedal around the world. He has traversed India, Persia, the Caucasus, Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Italy, Austria Czecho-Slovakia, Bavaria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Finland, Russia and Estonia. Mr. Davar had some queer experiences on the road. In Russia, for instance, his reception was cordial until the distrustful eyes of the Soviet authorities fell upon the autograph of Maria Feodorovna in his pocket-book, whereupon the cyclist was subjected to the most rigid examination. Even the soles of his boots were removed in search of compromising material. At length he was allowed to pedal away in peace.

Mr. Davar was received by the King of Bulgaria, the King of Serbia, the King of Belgium, Maria Feodorovna, Ex-Czarina of Russia, the Duchess of Cumberland, the President of Estonia and other high personages. He carries with him a valuable collection of autographs.

From Riga he will proceed to Kovno thence, to Poland, Danzig, Roumania, completing his continental tour in Italy. Then he will ride through England, America, Japan and China back to Bombay.

Mr. Davar was educated in Bombay. He is a keen sportsman and a good Britisher. Our best wishes accompany him on his strenuous journey."

A GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED.

The following letter and questionnaire have been circulated by the Gujarat Mandal amongst the prominent Gujaratis and educationists of Gujarat:—

THE GUJARAT MANDAL.
President: Nagindas T. Master.
Secretaries: R. G. Tripathi, Keshavprasad Desai and Mangaldas Jamnadas.
Pai Building,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay No. 4.

Dear Sir,

The Report of the University Reform Committee is now out. It is apparent from the report itself that proper evidence on various subjects has been neither tendered nor obtained from the Province of Gujarat and on behalf of the Gujarati-speaking public. In consequence thereof the findings of the Report do not do proper justice to Gujarat. Very likely a University Bill will be brought before the Bombay Council to give effect to some of the recommendations contained in the said Report. In order, therefore, to supplement the findings of the Reform Committee's Report as well as to assist the legislators of the Bombay Council in doing proper justice to Gujarat, it has been proposed to circulate the accompanying questionnaire and obtain replies from prominent leaders and educationists of Gujarat.

The undersigned trust that you will be pleased to send your replies at the above address at an early date.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
KESHAVPRASAD C. DESAI,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

1. Your name in full.
2. Full designation.
3. Educational institutions with which you are connected.
4. Do you agree with the Reform Committee's view that:
   It is in the interest of the development of the higher education that new Universities be created in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, when conditions at these centres are ripe?
5. Do you think conditions in Gujarat are ripe for a University?
6. Do you agree to the view that the Gujarat University when established should be situated at Ahmedabad?
7. Do you believe that there is considerable degree of intellectual activity in Gujarat in general and Ahmedabad in particular?
8. If the Gujarat University is established, will influential persons give it an active support by endowments and donations?
9. Will there be a sufficient number of students for the University?
10. Is there a scope in Ahmedabad for the University to develop new institutions e.g., a Medical College or a Technological College?
11. Are there capable persons in Gujarat to administer a University?
    Are there any adverse conditions for the establishment of the Gujarat University?
12. Can you give an outline of a scheme showing the educational character, administration, constitution, territorial limits for the Gujarat University?
13. Should the Gujarat University be left to select the medium of instruction and examination or should it be decided at the very outset that the medium of instructions and examination should be English?
14. Should it be purely an affiliating University as suggested by the Committee in the case of the proposed Maharashtra University restricting the teaching function for Post-graduate studies only?
15. The Reform Committee say that the Maharashtra University might be started if a capital sum of rupees ten lakhs and an annual expenditure of 2½ lakhs are provided for. Presuming that the same minimum amounts would be required for the Gujarat University do you think it possible to get financial support to this extent for the Gujarat University?
16. Do you think it possible to get financial support from the several Gujarati Indian States?
17. Taking all things into consideration is it practicable to establish and work a University in Gujarat?

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THE WEATHER.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 3rd November 25.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m.	29 9 9 inches
Above normal	.049
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	29.882
Above normal	.047
Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hrs	+.002
	degrees
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a m	81.1
" " (wet bulb)	75.8
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs	93.0
Above normal	4.6
Minimum " " "	72.1
Above normal	3.7
Relative Humidity at 8 a m	77%
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	58%
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	E N.
Velocity " at 8 a m	7 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours	99 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during	14 hours 14 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m.	(the whole sky cloudy—10)

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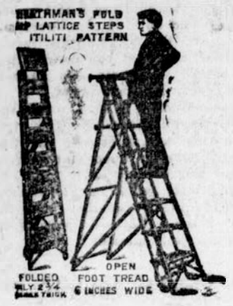

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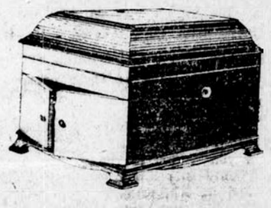
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PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my previous communications on this subject and on "The Basis of Assessment," which have appeared in your columns from time to time since last April (April 16, 22nd and 30; May 13; June 2; July 25; August 5; September 11), I have clearly shown how, during the expiring settlement of the Alibag Taluka, agriculture has been carried on at a loss and how the rise in the price of unhusked rice, the chief product of the Taluka, has in no way increased the "profits of agriculture." Thus the Collector of Kolaba's first reason in his notification for proposing to enhance the existing rates by 33 per cent falls to the ground. His second reason is that prices of lands have increased. In my last letter I have given instances of people, fools enough according to Mr. Gordon, who have paid high prices of lands only for the pleasure of possessing them without giving any thought to the income derivable therefrom. Other instances will be found in which the purchasers have paid exorbitant prices through sheer necessity for acquiring neighbouring pieces of land. The settlement officers select such instances and only ascertain that the transactions are bona-fide. In one of your leading articles you have correctly stated that agriculture not being profitable, very few people nowadays invest capital in it. Mr. Hood, the Settlement Officer for Alibag Taluka, remarks in his report, "I have entirely omitted the statistics for Alibag where I found the value hopelessly inflated by the fact that practically all purchases of land were either for building or merely speculative with an eye to further building values." I may assure Mr. Hood and other Government officials having to deal with these enhancements that Alibag is not the only place where values of land are "hopelessly inflated" for reasons given by him but they are generally so in all the villages of the Taluka which are close to Bombay and easily accessible by ferry steamers or country craft to holiday-makers and others. A great many people have purchased lands at Mandwa, Sasavane, Avas, Kihim and other villages at enormous prices for building purposes. The settlement officer's selections from such instances are quite misleading. The application of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act to the Konkan Districts has also caused some local usurers to stop moneylending business and purchase lands from their old debtors at nominally high prices. That, however, cannot be a sign of the prosperity of agriculturists. Such transactions only render the helpless agriculturists more helpless by reducing them to the condition of mere tenants of their former creditors who will try to squeeze all they can from them. Timely payments of unbearable land taxes even in bad years, too frequent of late, together with high prices of necessaries of life have ruined the agriculturists. But even supposing that prices of land have increased a little what has the increase to do with the "profits of agriculture" which alone according to section 10 should be considered in the case of land used for the purpose of agriculture? Do Government mean to establish that because a few persons can sell their lands at high prices, the produce of agriculture has also doubled or trebled? Increased prices of land cannot increase the profits of agriculture, and therefore, the Collector's second reason also cannot stand.

The third and the last reason given by the Collector for the proposed enhancements is increased value of rents. Mr. Hood writes in his report, "Practically all rents are paid in kind and vary little from year to year." I have already in my article on "The Basis of Assessment" in your issue of 5th August last shown how misleading it is to base conclusions on the rents promised on paper, those actually received being considerably less. Abnormal rents are also often promised, as you have truly observed in one of your leaders by cultivators who have no other occupation than agriculture. If increased prices have raised the value of rents, the landlords have also had to bear various increased burdens in the shape of increased cost of labour, increased cost of living etc., in addition to the loss in actual receipts of rents. It will be found that the profits of agriculture calculated on rental values are thus almost nil or brought within very narrow limits. In this way the Collector's third reason cannot also hold water.

In para. 19 of his report Mr. Hood observes, "The state has taken its share in cash which has been at a fixed sum for the last 90 years and so has lost by every rise in prices or decrease in the value of money, while the landlords have taken their share in kind and so have profited by every rise in prices." Mr. Hood seems to have ignored the fact that in the present regime the assessment once fixed in cash is recovered regularly by Government during the settlement period whether the landlord gets enough from the land or not. Remissions are very rare and unknown in the Konkan districts even in famine years. I have shown this in my second letter on "the Basis of Assessment ("Chronicle" September 11). I have given there the instance of a poor widow from whom the land tax was recovered forcibly, and another instance of a landlord who was told that even if he got nothing from his land he must pay the Government taxes from other sources. Government have been telling us that the assessments have been purposely fixed low with a view to enable landlords to pay them in good as well as in bad years, while the settlement officers have been trying to raise them enormously under any pleas. When prices were low ten years ago the landlords had to sell more corn to pay the land taxes, and generally when the taxes have to be paid the traders always combine and lower the prices. Most landlords are thus obliged to sell their corn at much reduced prices. If Government were to receive the land revenue in kind, they would have to engage for every village one clerk, one corn-measurer and one or more watchmen. They would also have to build large granaries to store the corn before selling it. They would necessarily lose at least one maund per Khandi while remeasuring the corn at the time of selling it. By waiting to see a rise in prices to sell their corn, they would find their treasuries empty for several months, or they may have to sell it at reduced prices. It is thus very doubtful how far Government would benefit by receiving the land revenue in kind. The former officers of Government saw the difficulties and consequent loss, and wisely fixed the assessment in cash in the true interests of Government. Mr. Hood and others, however, think that they were wrong and have now been proposing to make up the supposed loss by increasing the rates to the full extent the Code allows without going deep into the conditions requisite for such enhancements. This argument of the supposed loss to Government would appear to be only another ingenious expedient to mislead people for the purpose of justifying the uninstifiable and inequitable proposed enhancements.

A few misprints in two of my former letters may be corrected here. For "29th ultimo" read "29th May" ("Chronicle" July 25). For "5th instant" read "5th ultimo", for "Rs. 2" read "Rs. 99" and for "Rs. 120" read "Rs. 1,200" ("Chronicle" September 11.)—Yours, etc.,

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CO-OPERATION IN SURAT

PROF. KAJI'S ADDRESS.

The Second Surat District Cooperative Conference was held in the R. B. Nagin-chand Hall on Sunday the 25th ultimo under the presidentship of Prof. H. L. Kaji of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

At the outset Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan the Chairman of the Reception Committee after giving a cordial welcome to all who attended the Conference said that the object of conference of that type was to find out the difficulties and drawbacks in the present system of working and to suggest methods for their improvement. He then gave figures of the progress of the movement in the district and in the end expressed a hope that as a result of the efforts of that day they would be able to make a steady all-round progress.

Prof. Kaji was then elected president of the Conference.

In the course of his speech, Prof. Kaji expressed that the Cooperative movement was very dear to him. The movement had in it, the seeds of national advancement; it was a school, giving training for Swarajya. This movement is not political; it was a movement for the economic and moral uplift of the people and therefore it gave opportunities for Social Service to men holding different political views. Prof. Kaji admitted that this movement was not as attractive as the political movement, but the progress of the movement laid solid foundation for the uplift of the nation.

As regards development of the movement in the Surat District, it was being so far understood that cooperation meant only agricultural cooperation and the progress of this movement in the city of Surat was almost negligible. Even looking to the District as a whole, only 7 per cent of the people of the district took advantage of the movement, while in the city of Surat the percentage was only 4½. Comparing the state of things with the city of Bombay, where ten per cent of the population had joined the Cooperative Societies they could not rest satisfied until 25 per cent of the population of the district was attracted into the movement.

Continuing Prof. Kaji laid emphasis on the deposits of members and explained that unless the members of a society had their deposits in the Society, they could not conduct the affairs of the Society with care. He therefore suggested that all village credit societies should have, in their bye-laws, a bye-law to the effect that they could not borrow more than four times their own deposits in the Society.

Turning to the city of Surat, Prof. Kaji strongly urged the necessity of working and development of consumers' societies. As regards artisans of Surat the first necessity was for the promotion of credit societies, and gradually supply and sale societies for they would be very useful. The work was difficult but the workers of Surat should not be daunted by difficulties. As there was however, paucity of honorary workers, they would be able to tackle that problem, if Government helped them by propaganda office for the Surat City.

In the end Prof. Kaji exhorted upon all to improve the condition of village credit societies and to start sale and supply societies for the benefit of agriculturists and to promote Peoples Banks in Taluka Towns.

RESOLUTIONS

In all 15 resolutions passed, the first of which related to making an economic inquiry of the artizans of Surat, and to have a Industrial organizer appointed to do propaganda work.

There were three resolutions which appointed Committees to do the following things:—(1) To suggest suitable changes in the bye-laws of village credit societies. (2) To suggest alteration in the existing system of accounts of village credit societies. (3) To prepare a scheme for adult education and for starting ordinary schools and libraries in villages where there are Cooperative societies.

Three more resolutions were passed which requested the Surat District Bank to do the following things:—

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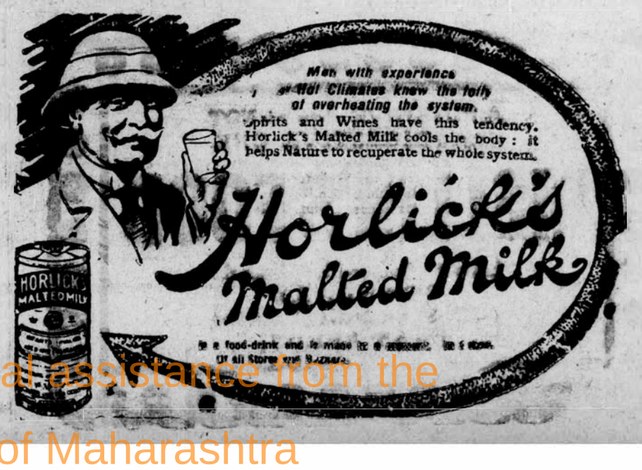
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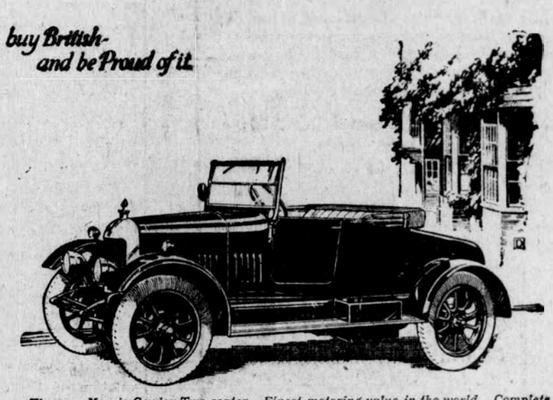

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